



U.S. Air Force personnel boarding a plane Wednesday at Ramstein Air Base, Germany, bound for Tuzla. There are now 30 U.S. troops in Bosnia.

Christopher Takes Up Serbs' Lingerin Worries

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Directly addressing the concerns of Bosnian Serbs for the first time, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Wednesday that the Bosnian peace agreement concluded last month should be put into effect "with sensitivity." But he ruled out any change or addition to the accord.

The approximately 80,000 Serbs living in Serbian-held districts of Sarajevo have vehemently objected to the agreement's stipulation that all of the city be handed over to the Muslim-led government.

They have received outspoke support from one

French general serving with United Nations forces in Bosnia, who was promptly relieved of his post, and more guarded expressions of sympathy from the French government.

At a joint news conference with Andrei V. Kozyrev, the Russian foreign minister, Mr. Christopher seemed concerned to take account of Russia's traditional support for the Serbs.

"It is clear the implementation of the Dayton agreement needs to be done with sensitivity to the needs of the parties, and certainly that will be taken into account," he said.

Mr. Christopher and Mr. Kozyrev were attending a meeting here between NATO foreign ministers and

their colleagues from countries that have joined the Partnership for Peace, a cooperative accord between the alliance and nations from the former Soviet bloc that are interested either in joining NATO or in working closely with it.

Elaborating on Mr. Christopher's remarks, Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman, said later, "We need to be sensitive to the needs of the Bosnian Serb population, especially in the southern suburbs of Sarajevo."

But Mr. Burns added that there would be no annexes to the accords or "complementary written

See SERBS, Page 8

Clinton Presses Efforts to Win Support for Bosnia Mission

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton pressed a vigorous campaign to win congressional backing for the Bosnia peace mission Wednesday, saying that despite a setback in the Senate he felt upbeat after a meeting with the speaker of the House.

"I'm encouraged," Mr. Clinton said. "I had a good visit with the speaker about it."

The speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, has promised to give the administration's case a full hearing before bringing the matter to a vote before Dec. 14. That is the day the peace accord reached last month in Dayton, Ohio, is due to be signed formally at the Elysee Palace in Paris.

But in the Senate, a Bosnia debate that was to have begun Wednesday was postponed amid persistent resistance from members. Senate leaders said they were hammering out wording that would satisfy the reservations of a majority of senators.

Mr. Clinton, striving to patch together a coalition of supporters, addressed Wednesday a bipartisan group of former high-ranking U.S. officials who have endorsed his Bosnia policy. Earlier, he received statements of support from three former presidents, both Republican and Democrat, and from a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell.

Resistance in Congress has persisted, however. Mr. Clinton said that he was working day by day to win over doubters, a majority of them Republicans.

Some of Mr. Clinton's top deputies, returning to Capitol Hill on Wednesday to testify about the plans to send 20,000 U.S. soldiers to Bosnia, encountered fresh expressions of doubt. The U.S. troops will join about 40,000 soldiers from other countries in the NATO mission.

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, addressing a key concern, told senators that the troops' mission might last a few weeks beyond a year, but "not months."

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, has been

See YANKS, Page 8

Unions Spurn Juppé's Offer And Call for Wider Strike

Disruption by Workers Seems to Be Slowing; Franc Remains Strong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Unions representing millions of striking public workers called Wednesday for a broader strike as they rejected Prime Minister Alain Juppé's attempts to end a walkout that has immobilized parts of the country for 13 days.

The strike by railroad, postal, telephone, hospital and gas workers threatened to spread to France's airlines, but unions have so far failed to shut down public services completely or attract workers from the private sector. (Page 5)

Telephones were still working Wednesday, trash was picked up and some postal service remained. Of the nation's 139 post offices, just 77 were blocked by pickets on Wednesday, seven fewer than on Tuesday.

In another encouraging sign for the government, the franc has remained immune from attack by speculators on the foreign exchange market. (Page 11)

"It is necessary to continue the struggle," said Louis Vianney, head of the General Labor Confederation, or CGT, which is France's largest labor union and is closely aligned with the Communist Party.

The unions' protests planned for Thursday will test the strike's momentum. CGT-led demonstrations on Tuesday drew about 700,000 people nationwide, but the turnout in Paris of 50,000 was considered relatively weak.

Workers at Air France and the domestic airline Air Inter also planned to strike on Thursday, and action by air controllers, which disrupted flights from Paris on Wednesday, was set to continue.

After a weekly cabinet meeting, the government spokesman, Alain Lamassoure, said the government "was in the process, since last night, of making a certain number of exploratory contacts."

He said he hoped "dialogue" would end the strike "as quickly as possible."

The unions are protesting the government's plan to freeze wages for 5 million public employees and slash their retirement benefits in an effort to slash a \$65 billion budget deficit.

Marc Blondel, chief of the Workers Force union, echoed Mr. Vianney's determination to stand firm against the government, but Nicole Notat, head of the French Democratic Labor Confederation, welcomed Mr. Juppé's offer Tuesday to discuss the terms of the budget overhaul with the unions.

Mr. Juppé stopped short of saying he would negotiate with the unions, which is what they have been asking for since transport workers started their strike Nov. 24.

On Tuesday, Mr. Juppé forcefully reiterated his intention of sticking to the government's plan.

"France is at a crossroads," he told the National Assembly. "France has to choose between change and decline."

Financial markets were down early

See FRANCE, Page 8

Germany Moves to Shoulder Europe's Post-2000 Military Burden

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Bonn is quietly putting in place a German-led structure for Europe's defense beyond the year 2000. But the plan is not exactly a blueprint for leadership.

It looks more like an insurance policy to enable Europeans to weather the shock if the United States fails to respond to a future Bosnia and abandon any remaining pretense of trans-Atlantic cooperation in defense manufacturing.

"The Germans have concluded — wrongly, I think — that they have to reckon with the risk of U.S. military disengagement, and their concern is reshaping their forces and their defense industry in ways that will affect all Europe," a Clinton administration official said.

But so far, U.S. officials in general see Germany moving with gratifying — and slightly surprising — speed to shed inhibitions about the use of force.

"The government hasn't yet shown the kind of leadership, with tough decisions, that you expect from a quasi-superpower," the Clinton aide said, implying

that it was only a matter of time before Germany started to fill what is widely seen as a leadership vacuum in Europe.

For all practical purposes, a French defense official said, "Germany could well be Europe's strongest military power in five years."

Of course, France and Britain will have nuclear weapons while Germany has renounced that option.

But German military budgets, which have stopped falling, will match France's by 1997 if the current drastic pruning continues in Paris.

The new German thinking was corroborated in recent interviews in Bonn, even though officials invariably insisted that the nation's political elite still wants a strong U.S. presence as a means of reassuring Europeans. But they cited worries that Congress no longer seems to know or care about what happens in Europe and that U.S. defense manufacturers have become aggressively competitive against European companies, seeking to shut them out of the export markets that alone can keep Europe's defense contractors solvent.

Worrying about a possible trend toward U.S. dis-

engagement, German security planners are quietly expanding their panoply of military options. Although troops — and the use of force — remain an uncomfortable option for many Germans, national sentiment has shifted noticeably toward the acceptance of a stronger role for the military.

So far, however, Germany's growing authority stems less from a standing army that is becoming the strongest in Europe than from the fact that it is becoming the pillar in every sector of European security, including defense industries.

"We've realized we may have to make it on our own in Europe," a German government adviser said. That phrase signals a radical change from the 1980s, when Bonn often balanced its commitment to NATO with concessions to French-inspired moves toward greater military independence for Europe. That tactic was aimed mainly at drawing France closer to NATO, with its U.S. guarantee.

Now quite different dynamics are at work. German resources and industrial vision are putting Germany at the center of European defense cooperation. More easily than their neighbors, Germany can afford to modernize and equip its armed forces for the problems liable to threaten European interests.

Bonn Clears Deployment

The lower house of the German Parliament voted Wednesday to send troops to take part in the NATO-led Bosnian peacekeeping operation. A motion calling for 4,000 transport, medical and logistics specialists as well as Tornado fighter bombers to join the mission got the support of 543 deputies in the Bundestag. There were 107 votes against and 6 abstentions. (Page 8)

In a world where nuclear weapons seem to carry dwindling political clout, Germany's nonnuclear status is actually an asset as the country emerges as the power broker in Europe. And its military participation in Bosnia, which partly compensates for blundering German diplomacy blamed for helping precipitate the conflict, will probably accelerate Germany's progress toward a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council alongside the five nuclear powers. As it

See GERMANY, Page 8

Natural Substances Said to Stop HIV Virus

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists reported Wednesday that they had found several powerful natural substances that the body uses to stop the AIDS virus in its tracks.

AIDS researchers say the discoveries, reported in two major scientific journals, could have profound implications for the prevention and treatment of infections with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.

The notion that there were such substances was first suggested a decade ago by Dr. Jay Levy of the University of Cal-

ifornia in San Francisco, but they had proved elusive and many scientists had doubted that they existed at all.

With the current reports, leading AIDS researchers say that new pathways are opened. The substances may be useful as treatments. They may also turn out to be a prognostic indicator — infected people who are producing little of the substances may be on a downhill course and require intensive therapy with anti-viral drugs. They may help explain why the virus never takes hold at all in some people who are repeatedly exposed to it through risky behavior. And they may explain why even among infected people, some live into a second decade

without becoming ill while others fall ill within a few years of an HIV infection.

In addition, the substances might help explain the central mystery of AIDS vaccine research — what is it that a vaccine should elicit to protect against HIV infections?

But, while praising the potential of the discoveries, experts were quick to add caveats.

"From a conceptual standpoint, it's very important," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. But, he cautioned,

See AIDS, Page 8

On Wall St., War Games

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — There was a pause as two dozen Marine Corps officers and New York Mercantile Exchange traders, thrown together in an imaginative bit of military research, waited around the trading pit for the opening bell.

Prematurely breaking the silence, General Richard D. Hearney shouted out a bid. Veteran floor traders murmured their approval. "He jumped the bell," said one trader, "just like I do every day."

If war is hell, what better place to prepare for it than Wall Street?

For two hours on Monday and two more hours on Tuesday, the men who trade crude oil and the men who fight wars tested themselves in each other's worlds. The idea was for the Marines to learn something from a trader's quick-witted reactions to sudden gold fever or an Alaskan oil spill that could help a colonel make rapid-fire

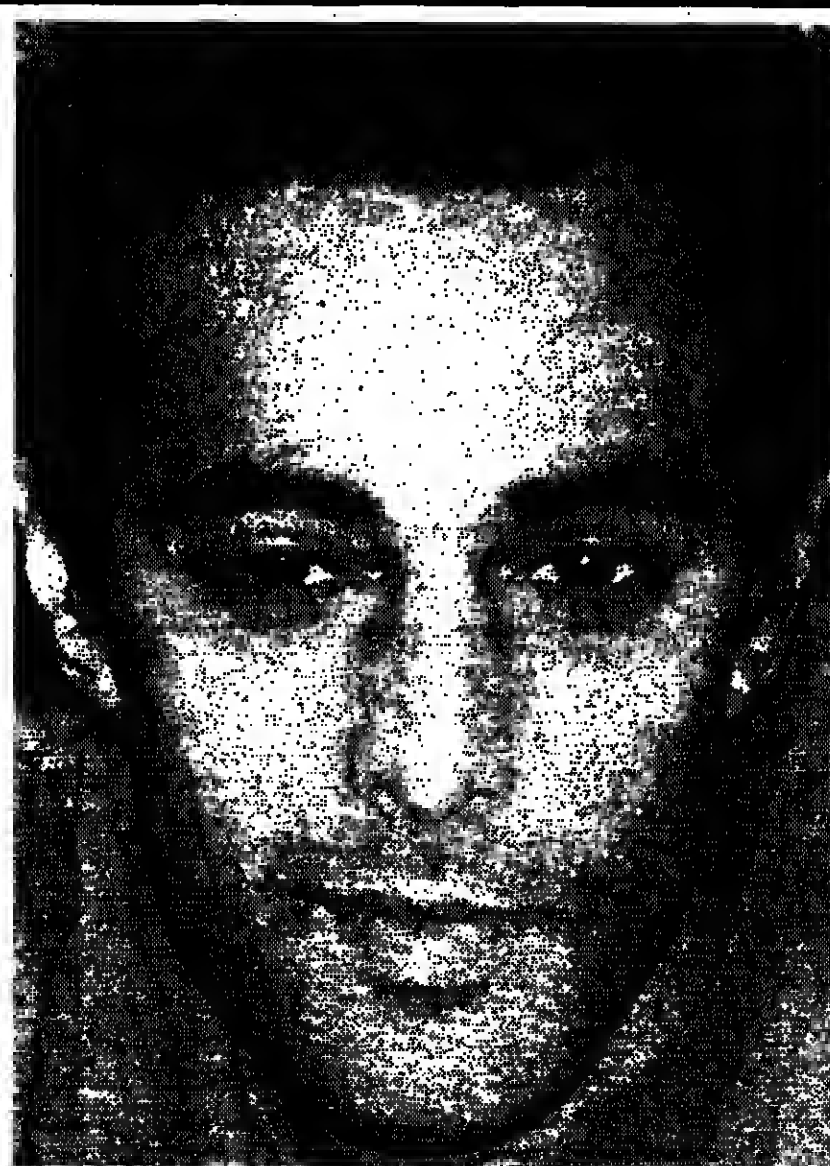
decisions while stuck on a besieged beach-head.

"The battlefield of the future will be very dynamic and very opportunistic, with high tempo and increased technology," said Colonel Tom Harkins, director of operations at the new Warfighting Laboratory at Quantico, Virginia. "There will be a lot of information, much of it incomplete. We want to see if we can glean something from how the traders handle it."

It is rare, experts say, for successful military establishments to look outside their barracks for ideas. It is even rarer to see Marine officers with severe haircuts and yards of battle citations risk making fools of themselves in a civilian pursuit.

Working on the trading floor of a futures exchange is the financial equivalent of hand-to-hand combat. But there are no purple hearts for ulcers, hypertension and bankruptcy. Armed with capital, traders

See MARINES, Page 8



A DAY IN COURT — Yigal Amir, the confessed slayer of Yitzhak Rabin, watching proceedings Wednesday as his trial was set for Dec. 19. Page 2.

AGENDA

Russian Airliner Lost in Far East

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian plane with 88 persons on board disappeared in the Far East on Wednesday and is feared to have crashed, an Emergency Ministry spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman said the Tu-154 craft had lost radio contact between Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on the island of Sakhalin and Khabarovsk, where it had been due to arrive at 8:45 P.M. Moscow time. She said it was presumed the plane had crashed and local officials had been sent to investigate.

Clinton Vetoes Budget

President Bill Clinton vetoed the Republicans' seven-year plan for balancing the federal budget Wednesday.

While the veto had been expected, Mr. Clinton contributed an element of theater by vetoing the measure with the pen that Lyndon Johnson used to sign Medicare and Medicaid into law in 1965. (Page 3)

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In La Guardia's Footsteps

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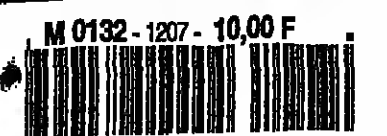
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In La Guardia's Footsteps/ Giuliani to the Rescue

New York City's Bold Mayor Tames the Monster

By John Tierney
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, not one to underestimate himself, feels a certain kinship when he looks at the portrait of Fiorello La Guardia that hangs behind his desk at New York City Hall. "A really terrific role model," Mr. Giuliani calls the renowned former mayor.

"He was the last reformer as mayor," Mr. Giuliani says. "For his time he captured exactly what New York City needed: somebody who can challenge the assumptions and is willing to be controversial."

Mr. Giuliani read a biography of Mr. La Guardia during the 1993 campaign, and one of his first acts as mayor was to move Mr. La Guardia's desk and portrait into his office. It was a presumptuous thing to do, but in his first two years Mr. Giuliani, a Republican, has fulfilled at least part of his mission. No mayor since Mr. La Guardia, who served from 1934 through 1945, has challenged so many assumptions and created so much controversy.

Why, his critics keep asking, can't Mr. Giuliani disagree with people without insulting them? Why must he always be right,

First of two articles

always in charge? Each new fight prompts new analyses of his character flaws, new predictions of doom for him and the city.

Yet somehow, despite all these flaws, he has accomplished more in two years than almost anyone imagined possible. Facing one of the worst fiscal crises in the city's history, he balanced two budgets while cutting taxes. The municipal labor force has shrunk, but the streets and parks are cleaner. Crime has dropped so sharply that New York is now one of America's safest cities. The city is reducing its welfare rolls and running the nation's largest workforce program.

Mr. Giuliani hasn't yet reinvented New York's government, but he has begun to reshape it, and he has transformed the city's political debate. He has challenged the assumptions of big-city liberalism, the philosophy that dominated New York for six decades — ever since that other Italian-American reformer became mayor.

Mr. Giuliani inherited a city with high taxes supporting America's only municipal welfare state: one of every six residents on welfare, one of every five jobs in the public sector. The city is by far the leading landlord and employer, and it finances legions of private workers providing social services — one of New York's few growth industries the last decade.

Mr. Giuliani preaches less government and more self-reliance, not just for individuals but for cities — what he called, in a speech earlier this year in Washington, a new urban agenda — one repudiating a liberal tradition dating to Mr. La Guardia and the New Deal.

Mr. Giuliani, who once planned to be a priest, shares Mr. La Guardia's conviction



Mayor-elect Giuliani heading into office in 1993; Mr. La Guardia bidding farewell after 12 years.

that there is a true path, that the world is divided into Us and Them, that the city's savior should be guided less by political ideology than by personal virtue.

He will undoubtedly be remembered for leading the city through a historic transition, the Squeegie Watershed. Just two years ago it was considered routine for a visiting motorist, entering Manhattan via a tunnel but invariably stopped in traffic, to be greeted by a drug addict wielding a windshield wiper. It may have been the world's most intimidating welcome ceremony. The Squeegie men became a national symbol of New York's mean streets.

TO MR. GIULIANI, Squeegie epitomized New York's moral decay. He made "squeegie" a buzzword in his campaign speeches about quality of life. Activists howled and newspapers published paens to these hard-working entrepreneurs. Mr. Giuliani was called a bully for picking on them and ignoring the city's real problems.

"A civilized society can't let people go around the streets intimidating other people," he mused. "But a weird philosophical thinking had emerged about these quality-of-life issues. If somebody was urinating in the street, the reaction would be, oh, we can't do anything about that. And then the idea would start to develop that there must be some inherent human right to urinate on the street. So the police started ignoring all kinds of offenses. They'd even stand by when drug deals were going on. The police became highly skilled observers of crime."

The police stopped observing under Mr. Giuliani's commissioner, William Bratton, and the impact has extended far beyond the Squeegie men. In the past two years overall crime has dropped nearly 30 percent, and the rates of robbery and murder have fallen even more sharply, to the lowest level in 25 years.

Crime rates started plummeting as soon as the department adopted its new tactics: tracking crime statistics daily with computerized maps, sending extra officers immediately into trouble spots, giving local commanders autonomy and having officers crack down on

offenses that used to be ignored, like painting graffiti or drinking in public. One consequence of the aggressive police presence seems to be fewer guns on the street and therefore fewer shootings. Another consequence is that neighborhoods feel safer, less out of control.

Mr. Giuliani's critics argue that the quality of life has declined in other ways, particularly for the poor. Because of budget cuts, there are fewer new books in libraries, less new equipment on playgrounds, longer waits at city hospitals, delays in obtaining some social services. But considering the magnitude of the current fiscal problems — comparable with the 1975 crisis that devastated the city — it is remarkable that so many services and public spaces have been maintained and sometimes even improved. Surveys show that streets and parks are cleaner as well as safer, a fulfillment of Mr. Giuliani's first campaign promise to reduce crime and improve the quality of life.

He has made some progress on his second promise: shrinking the government and expanding the private economy. The municipal workforce has fallen 8 percent since he took office and is still declining. The radio and television stations are being sold. Three city hospitals are on the market. The city has stopped being the landlord of last resort; it is letting private owners take over tax-delinquent buildings instead, and it is unleashing the 5,000 residential buildings it already owns.

PRIVATE companies have replaced some city workers who pave roads, maintain parks, clean buildings and run homeless shelters. Now that they are competing against private companies, municipal unions that used to protect their turf at all costs are rewriting work rules and welcoming extra manpower from participants in the city's workforce program, which now has 23,000 welfare recipients employed in 25 agencies. These new workers have doubled the size of the labor force in the Parks Department. While they are getting experience, the city is getting labor that would otherwise cost about \$500 million a year.

"Giuliani deserves special credit for overcoming huge political obstacles," says William D. Eggers, an author of "Revolution



Mayor Giuliani in a suit, looking down.

at the Roots," a book surveying municipal reform around America. "But he also has huge opportunities because the government is so bloated. After two years he's in the middle of the pack of the reform-minded mayors — way ahead of Los Angeles, approaching Philadelphia and Chicago, behind Indianapolis."

Mr. Giuliani forced the school custodians and sanitation workers to rewrite their lax contracts, and he bullied the transit and housing police into merging with the regular police force. But he settled for peace during the crucial negotiations with the teachers' and municipal workers' unions.

New York's economy seems to be recovering under Mr. Giuliani, but slowly, with a gain so far of 50,000 private-sector jobs. The tourist, media and computer industries are doing better; tax revenues and retail sales are up. The city is wooing megastores instead of keeping them out. But the city's taxes, reduced only slightly by Mr. Giuliani, continue to drive away businesses. The projected budget deficit for next year is nearly \$1 billion, which is encouraging only by comparison with the nearly \$5 billion in deficits over the Giuliani administration's first two years.

Mr. Giuliani's third promise was better schools. It remains unfulfilled. Disregarding the school board's autonomy, he forced Schools Chancellor Raymond Cortines to cut the staff at headquarters and tried ordering him to fire his budget director. When that did not work, he hounded Mr. Cortines out of office and tried to install a successor whose main qualification was loyalty to the mayor. Two-thirds of New Yorkers disapprove of his handling of the schools.

NEXT: On the road with a pugnacious, big-city mayor.

Trial Is Set Dec. 19
For Rabin's Killer
Conspiracy Case Separate

TEL AVIV — Yigal Amir, the confessed assassin of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, will go on trial for murder on Dec. 19.

A Tel Aviv district court set the date Wednesday and ordered Mr. Amir held in custody until the end of criminal proceedings.

The case will be heard by a panel of three judges. Israel has no jury system.

"The accused plotted the action for an entire two years during which he was completely absorbed in the desire, the intention and the decision to murder the prime minister," the prosecutor, Pinna Guy, told the court.

Mr. Amir, a 25-year-old Orthodox Jew, was indicted a day earlier on charges of premeditated murder. He faces life imprisonment if convicted.

"Is he pleading guilty or not guilty?" Judge Menachem Elan asked the defense lawyers, Mordechai Ofri and Yonatan Ray Goldberg.

"At this stage, it is hard for me to assess," Mr. Ofri replied. "I must study the evidence."

Mr. Amir has said in previous hearings that he killed Mr. Rabin to stop the peace process with the Palestinians and had no regrets. He shot the prime minister at a Tel Aviv peace rally on Nov. 4 and has reconstructed the crime for police video cameras.

Mr. Amir was also named in a separate indictment charging him, his brother, Hagai, and a friend, Dror Adani, with conspiring to kill Mr. Rabin and to attack Arabs. Several weapons offenses were also listed.

The three defendants in this case will be tried together in proceedings separate from Yigal Amir's murder trial.

The heaviest penalty carried by any single charge is 15 years' imprisonment. But the prosecutor said sentences could reach "30 to 40 years" if the defendants are convicted on several counts and the court orders jail terms to run consecutively.

The three suspects discussed a number of ways to kill Mr. Rabin, including pumping nitroglycerin into the water pipes of his family home in Tel Aviv and exploding a car bomb or firing an anti-tank missile at the apartment, the indictment said.

Hagai Amir and Mr. Adani were ordered held until Jan. 7, when the court will decide whether the second trial will be heard before one or three judges.

Earlier this week, a soldier was charged in military court with supplying explosives to the Amir brothers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Unions Step Up Disruptions

PARIS — On the 13th day of France's crippling public sector strikes, unions on Wednesday widened their offensive against government plans to overhaul the welfare system.

Here is a summary of the main disruptions caused Wednesday, or expected later in the week.

• Still no rail or Paris public transport services. Bus and Métro services restricted in main provincial cities. Stoppages to spread to Marseille, Nantes and Lille on Thursday. Limited Eurostar trains between Paris, London and Brussels. Marseille, Nantes, Dunkerque and Saint-Malo docks on strike. Ferry services from Calais, Dunkerque and Dieppe disrupted. Some trucking companies affected by strikes.

• Air France and Air Inter cabin crews expected to go on strike for 24 hours Thursday. Air controllers in regional centers are on strike, causing delays of one hour to 90 minutes on most flights out of Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports. Ground navigation personnel are expected to stop work Thursday.

• Widespread stoppages by local authority workers. Toulouse area providing minimum services after 90 percent of regional civil servants voted to strike. Bank of France expected to strike Thursday and Friday.

• Postal officials say 77 of 135 sorting centers have been closed and 43 disrupted. Several post offices are closed, and 17 percent of staff are on strike. The air mail sorting center at Orly airport has been out of service since Monday. The air mail sorting center at Charles de Gaulle is operating at 50 percent capacity.

Pacific Isles Say Tests Hurt Tourism

SUVA, Fiji — Island countries say underground French nuclear tests in the South Pacific have triggered a slump in tourism.

Although 3,850 kilometers (2,400 miles) west of France's Polynesian test site, Fiji claims to be one of the worst affected. "The French nuclear tests are costing Fiji millions of dollars in lost tourism earnings," said Bill Whiting of the Fiji Visitors' Bureau. "I wish there was some way we could sue the French government for the losses, which we expect to continue in the first half of 1996."

Diplomats in Nairobi are calling for increased protection for foreigners after a spate of attacks, many by gunmen trying to hijack luxury cars. Tourists are frequently robbed, and foreigners are advised not to wear jewelry on the streets or to stop at traffic lights after dark.

Unions grounded flights of the Belgian airline Sabena for the second day in a week Wednesday after talks with management failed to settle disputes over pay and working hours, officials said. The 24-hour strike started after Sabena management failed to resume collective bargaining.

An influenza epidemic has broken out in Moscow after a four-year lull, and medical students are to bolster staff at clinics, the head of the Moscow health department told Interfax news agency. More than 500 cases of flu have been reported.

It was not immediately clear whether Qatar's walkout was an indication of its complete withdrawal from the alliance.

(Reuters, AFP)

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After 20 Years, an East Timor Morass for Indonesia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When Indonesia's armed forces launched a full-scale invasion of East Timor on Dec. 7, 1975, they expected quickly to pacify a small colony abandoned by Portugal after a brief civil war that was won by a Timorese group seeking independence.

Twenty years later, Indonesia has yet to completely crush the military problem it faced from lightly armed guerrillas fighting for independence with no external bases or sources of supply.

But analysts say that by relying too much on heavy-handed tactics to get its way, Indonesia has created an

embarrassing political problem for itself in East Timor that shows no sign of dying, despite a major spending program by Jakarta to build

NEWS ANALYSIS

roads, schools, health clinics and other facilities in the long-neglected territory.

Indonesia's Antara news agency reported Wednesday that 18 people — 2 rebel fighters and 16 Timorese — had been killed in increased fighting in East Timor in the last three months, involving Indonesians and the remaining band of about 200 rebels.

"Guerrilla operations have been greatly reduced but Jakarta still finds it necessary to place eight army battalions, together with other security forces, in East Timor," said Harold Crouch, an Indonesian specialist at the Australian National University in Canberra. "The military-to-population ratio in East Timor is many times higher than anywhere else in the country."

Diplomats in Jakarta said that contrary to announced plans, Indonesia had failed to reduce its military presence significantly in the territory and still had nearly 17,000 security personnel, including policemen, stationed there. East Timor's population is estimated to be around 850,000.

Reflecting international concerns about frequent reports of abuses, José Ayala Lasso, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, visited East Timor on Tuesday and Wednesday.

[East Timorese leaders raised human-rights issues with Mr. Ayala Lasso in an impromptu meeting in his hotel room in Dili on Tuesday night, Reuters reported Wednesday from Jakarta.

"I told him about human rights violations here and how the situation needs improvement," Manuel Caracalcan, an East Timor parliamentarian and one of the four leaders who met the UN envoy, said by telephone from Dili. "I also expressed my hope the United Nations will help improve the state of affairs in East Timor."

Mr. Ayala Lasso, who also met local military, government and religious leaders, is expected to report his findings to the United Nations, which does not recognize Indonesian rule over East Timor and considers Portugal the administering power.

The UN secretary-general is trying to arrange a settlement among Lisbon, Jakarta and various Timorese factions.

Despite being at odds in the past, many Timorese now say

they agree with Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, the Roman Catholic bishop of Dili, that rule from Jakarta and the growing number of Indonesian settlers coming into the territory are making Timorese "second-class citizens in their homeland."

Competition for jobs is being aggravated by religious tensions, chiefly between Catholic Timorese and Muslim Indonesians.

"Indonesia must be aware that a political issue like East Timor will never be resolved on military terms," said Florentino Sarmento, an aid worker in Dili and one of the Timorese leaders who met Mr. Ayala Lasso on Tuesday. "They must come to realize that East Timor is not a problem for just us but for the whole of Indonesia."

Mr. Sarmento said problems in East Timor were "destroying" Indonesia's international image and all the positive things that had been achieved since Jakarta started its development program in the territory.

Yet President Suharto seems determined not to appease local feelings by granting special autonomy to East Timor, or by conceding the right of self-determination.

Milton Osborne, a former Australian diplomat, said that Jakarta was worried that if it allowed one region or ethnic

group the right to special treatment, it could lead to a demand for special treatment for many such groups in Indonesia.

Yuwono Sudarsono, an Indonesian political scientist, said that although East Timor had "become a big foreign policy image problem" for Indonesia, it was not possible for the government to be flexible on the issue of sovereignty.

President Suharto recently appeared to toughen his policy by telling Muslim organizations that they could establish branches in East Timor. He also ruled out the possibility of autonomy and indicated that the territory's integration into Indonesia was irreversible.

Indonesia's staunchly anti-Communist government decided to take over the colony after Fretilin, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, made a unilateral declaration of independence from Portugal on Nov. 28, 1975.

After Communist victories earlier in the year in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the Indonesian military claimed that Fretilin was a pro-Communist organization.

Mr. Suharto, a former army general, said after East Timor was incorporated as Indonesia's 27th province in 1976 that he could not tolerate "a Cuba in our backyard."

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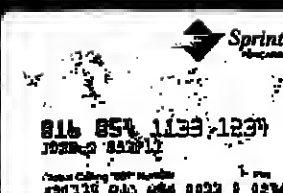
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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Vetoes Republicans' Budget-Balancing Plan

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Borrowing a pen that Lyndon Baines Johnson used 30 years ago to sign legislation assuring health care for the elderly and the poor, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday vetoed the Republicans' seven-year plan for balancing the budget.

"I am using this pen to preserve our commitment to our parents, to protect opportunity for our children, to defend the public health and our natural resources and natural beauty, and to stop a tax increase that actually undercuts the value of work," Mr. Clinton said in an Oval Office ceremony.

The White House promised that Mr. Clinton would offer his own seven-year budget formula on Thursday.

Mr. Clinton argued that the plan passed by the Republican-controlled Congress squeezes too much money

from Medicare and Medicaid. To dramatize that point, he vetoed the bill with the same pen that Mr. Johnson used to sign the Social Security Act amendments of 1965, which created Medicare and Medicaid. Mr. Clinton's veto was a foregone conclusion. Both sides in the budget battle have already moved on, with Republicans and the White House negotiating on another plan to balance the budget within seven years, as the Republicans demand.

"We must balance the budget but we must do it in a way that honors the commitments that we all have and that keep our people together," the president said.

"With this veto, the extreme Republican effort to balance the budget through wrong-headed cuts and misplaced priorities is over," he continued.

The president's promise to offer his

own seven-year plan was the first sign of movement in the week-old budget talks.

Mr. Clinton is likely to suggest smaller tax cuts and more savings from welfare, corporate tax loopholes and other programs than he proposed six months ago. In addition, according to an administration official and a congressional source who spoke on condition of anonymity, he probably will call for smaller spending increases for many domestic programs.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said this was a concession on the administration's part.

"We had better see some seriousness of purpose on the other side," he said.

Republican negotiators have demanded a detailed seven-year proposal, and until now Democrats had insisted on working from a broad-brush,

10-year budget-balancing outline that Mr. Clinton presented in June. "We are in the process of preparing a seven-year plan," the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Tuesday. "As you know, this isn't an easy process."

An administration source said Mr. Clinton would offer \$49 billion in welfare savings, \$15 billion more than he called for in June, but far less than the Republicans wanted.

On Medicare and Medicaid, Mr. Clinton has not budged from the savings he called for in June — \$124 billion from Medicare and \$54 billion from Medicaid. The Republicans want \$433 billion in savings from the two programs.

The administration official said the new White House plan probably would contain a smaller tax cut than the \$98 billion, seven-year reduction Mr. Clinton proposed in June and

might delay the effective date of a \$500-a-child tax credit until 1997 or later to reduce the cost.

When the new administration plan is unveiled, its economic projections will be a point of contention. It will be based on estimates by the White House's budget office, whose forecasts are more optimistic than the congressional agency's and would require \$475 billion less in savings over seven years to eliminate the deficit. However, the updated congressional numbers are expected to narrow the gap.

The Republican plan would trim taxes by \$245 billion. The Republicans also proposed saving \$270 billion from Medicare and \$163 billion from Medicaid, as well as reconfiguring both programs drastically. The Republicans' savings, however, are measured differently from Mr. Clinton's, making a direct comparison difficult.

Foreign Workers Bring Pesticide Suits Chemical Firms Targeted

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

NARANJAL, Ecuador — Half a lifetime ago, when Mario Brito Dumas was a young man with a bride and a peasant's

modest dreams, he tended the lush banana plantations outside Naranjal. If he had any plan, it was the common one that keeps a man toiling through his best years: he would grow fruit to feed the foreigners, and raise a family with the money he earned.

But a few years after his first son was born in 1972, Mr. Brito's plantation began using a pesticide both miraculous and terrible.

It killed off a microscopic worm that would prevent the bananas' export to the United States, but it also killed pigs, frogs, birds and other creatures that drank water running from the field.

What Mr. Brito and the other men who worked with this powerful new chemical could not guess was that it was also destroying their chances to have children.

In 1977, the chemical, dibromochloropropane, or DBCP, was found to cause sterility in men working at an Occidental Petroleum plant in Lathrop, California, prompting an immediate ban on its use in California, and sharply restricting its use elsewhere in the continental United States.

But U.S.-based food growers continued to use the fungicide in countries without the U.S. standard of environmental, legal and occupational protections. And now, emerging from the anger, the ruined marriages and childless houses across the globe, about 25,000 workers from 12 developing countries are suing manufacturers and fruit growers.

Contending that they were exposed to a known hazard without any warning that the pesticide could cause sterility and possibly birth defects and cancer, the workers are suing

Dow Chemical, Shell Oil — a unit of Royal Dutch/Shell — and Occidental Petroleum, along with Del Monte Fruit, Chiquita Brands and Dole Food.

"Even though they knew the risk of the product, they didn't use it in their own country," Mr. Brito said, "but they used it here in the Third World, despite the damage to humans and animals. The ones who produced this chemical bear absolute responsibility for this disaster."

The manufacturers deny that they sent the pesticide overseas after 1979. They also point out that they followed all U.S. laws governing the labeling, sale and use of DBCP, rated a probable human carcinogen by the Environmental Protection Agency.

And that is perhaps the most unbearable element of all for people here, for no U.S. law prohibits exporting chemicals that are banned from use in the United States.

Charles S. Siegel, a lawyer who represents more than 20,000 workers, said that exports of DBCP to Africa and Ecuador continued at least until 1981, two years after the Environmental Protection Agency banned its use in the continental United States, and to the Philippines until 1986.

"They sent the product to Latin American countries as if they were a toxic dump, without regard for the health of the people living in them," said Guillermo Torres, an Ecuadorian who organizes farm workers.

When the former of DBCP was developed in the 1940s, it was hailed as a solution to the pests that were killing many U.S. crops. Scientists at Shell and Dow, which developed DBCP independently, sent the relevant research data to Washington, but suggested in discussions and memos with federal officials that the effects the chemical produced in laboratory animals — elevated levels of cancer and shriveling testicles — would probably not occur in humans.

Salinas's Brother Accused Of Laundering Drug Cash

Reuters
MEXICO CITY — A Swiss prosecutor said Wednesday that illegal bank accounts in the name of the brother of the former president of Mexico were linked to drug money-laundering operations.

Switzerland's federal prosecutor, Carla del Ponte, said in Mexico City that Raúl Salinas de Gortari, brother of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, had several Swiss bank accounts that the police had discovered were used to launder drug money.

"A penal process has been opened against two Mexican citizens for suspected laundering of money linked to drug trafficking," Mrs. del Ponte said in a statement read at a news conference by a Mexican official.

Apparently she was referring to the wife of Raúl Salinas and the wife's brother, who were arrested in Geneva on Nov. 15 when they tried to withdraw money from illegal bank accounts totaling almost \$84 million and held by Raúl Salinas.

"The investigations have found that large amounts of money linked to the aforementioned crimes were deposited in different Swiss banks," the statement said. "It was discovered that the beneficiary is Raúl Salinas de Gortari."

Mr. Salinas has been in a Mexican jail since February on murder charges. He also is being investigated on charges of forgery and illicit enrichment when he was a civil servant during his brother's administration.



ON THE ROAD — Vice President Al Gore laying bricks Wednesday at a building project in Lenasia, South Africa. The project was set up last year with a U.S. grant.

Press 4, Now, to Pay Taxes

IRS Begins Paperless Returns Over Phone

By Albert B. Crenshaw
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American taxpayers with simple financial situations will be able to file paperless tax returns over the telephone beginning in January, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

The program is the latest in the agency's efforts to eliminate or reduce the paper involved in the billions of transactions it has with taxpayers each year.

Last week, the IRS announced that it would offer direct deposit of tax refunds to most taxpayers.

The agency is also planning to expand greatly the information, forms and publications available on-line to people with personal computers.

Telephone filing, which began as a test in 1992, will be available to single people with no dependents and with incomes of less than \$50,000.

To be eligible, taxpayers must have filed a return last year and still be at the same address. And they must use a push-button telephone to file.

The IRS estimates that 23 million taxpayers could use the

program, known as Telefile, though it actually expects about 3 million to do so.

Taxpayers who the IRS believes are eligible to use Telefile will get a special packet, including instructions and a personal identification number, with their tax forms this year.

There will also be a form to help the taxpayer assemble the necessary data and work out the tax.

The taxpayer then calls the telephone number included in the packet, keys in the personal identification number and other information and learns the amount of refund or tax owed.

The whole thing should take about 10 minutes, the IRS figures, although, of course, if tax is owed, a taxpayer will still have to mail in a check.

"Filing taxes doesn't get any easier than this," the IRS commissioner, Margaret Milner Richardson, said in a statement.

Until recently, only those who filed electronically could get direct deposit.

The announcement last week means that taxpayers who file paper returns can receive refunds electronically.

To use the feature, taxpayers

must file a Form 8888 Direct Deposit of Refund, which includes necessary bank information, and include it with their return.

The form will be included in most Form 1040 and 1040A packets.

Such refunds generally will be received within three weeks, the agency said.

IRS officials also said the agency would continue to have its forms and publications available on the Internet.

Also available on the computer network will be tax tables, earned income tax credit tables and rates, and a collection of answers to the most frequently asked questions.

Further material on-line will be versions of the service's big general guides to personal and small business taxes, plus a library of all tax regulations with a plain English summary of each.

Goldmans Seek Data On Simpson Finances

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — Lawyers for Fred and Kim Goldman have filed an aggressive motion seeking information about O. J. Simpson's finances "and the profits Simpson has gained by virtue of the murders" of their son, Ronald L. Goldman, and Nicole Brown Simpson, Mr. Simpson's former wife.

The Goldman family lawyer, Daniel M. Petrocelli, contends that his clients are entitled to such information because there is a "substantial probability" that he will prevail on a punitive damage claim in their civil wrongful death case against Mr. Simpson given the facts already introduced in Mr. Simpson's criminal trial. Mr. Simpson was acquitted in October on charges that he killed Mr. Goldman and Mrs. Simpson.

The standard of proof in the civil case — a "preponderance of the evidence" — is considerably easier to meet than the burden faced by Mr. Simpson's prosecutors in the criminal case, in which they had to prove guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Despite the acquittal, Mr. Petrocelli alleges that "Simpson" callously stabbed and slashed Ron and Nicole to death outside Nicole's condominium in Brentwood.

Because the criminal case already was tried, the Goldmans' lawyers have a wealth of information to buttress their motion, as well as judicial rulings by the municipal court judge who found Mr. Simpson over for trial that there was "ample evidence to establish strong suspicion of guilt."

The extent of Mr. Simpson's wealth is not publicly known. At one time, it was estimated to be about \$10 million, but that was before he incurred approximately \$5 million in legal expenses. The motion is scheduled to be heard on Dec. 19.

Video Deal in Works

Mr. Simpson is negotiating a multimillion-dollar deal to sell a \$29.95 video proclaiming his innocence. The Associated Press reported Wednesday, quoting a report in the New York Daily News.

Mr. Simpson hopes to sign with a Los Angeles-based company as soon as some well-known personality agrees to appear with him in the two-hour video, to be titled "O.J. Speaks Out," the newspaper quoted a source as saying.

Mr. Simpson would receive \$3 million upon completion of the video and a commercial to sell it, and up to \$10 million if the tape sells well, the source told the Daily News.

Rubin's Hush-Hush Tactics

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin said the administration had found new, though legally untested, methods of keeping the government solvent "at least through January," giving the Clinton administration considerably more breathing room in its budget standoff with Congress.

While Mr. Rubin would not discuss how long he could drag out his fiscal balancing act, other officials said that lawyers with the Treasury and Justice departments had been trying to devise a legally defensible strategy for sidestepping the \$4.9 trillion limit on borrowing, set by Congress, well into the spring.

"A lot of it is open to challenge, because the U.S. government has never had to do this before," one official said. "But we think we've got some ideas that will work."

Mr. Rubin declined to say what method the Treasury had chosen to keep the government paying its bills and the interest and principal due on government securities.

In the past, he has kept his strategy close to the vest, for fear that congressional Republicans would try to block him in their effort to force President Bill Clinton to choose between default and their budget priorities.

So far the Republicans have not launched a court challenge to the administration's efforts to avoid the debt ceiling, which is set annually by Congress. But congressional Republicans say they are clearing the path for such a move. (NYT)

D'Amato Plans to Get Tough

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Whitewater committee said Wednesday that he would subpoena the notes a presidential aide took in a two-hour Whitewater meeting.

Alfonse M. D'Amato, the chairman, said "the White House has refused to give up" the notes of a former associate White House counsel, William Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy testified Tuesday to the committee that he had been instructed by the Clintons' personal attorney and the White House not to disclose what went on in the Nov. 5, 1993, meeting.

Mr. Kennedy and three other presidential aides attended the Nov. 5 meeting, which took place in the office of the Clintons' newly hired personal attorney, David Kendall. The purpose of the meeting was to brief Mr. Kendall on Whitewater matters. The issue is whether the attorney-client privilege applies to the discussion.

"Every American has a right to receive private advice from a lawyer," a White House spokesman said. (WP)

Panel Closes In on Gingrich

WASHINGTON — Republicans on the House ethics committee have proposed naming an outside counsel in the investigation of Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the House speaker, but remained at odds with Democrats on the panel over how broad the counsel's authority should be, according to sources familiar with the proceedings.

The offer came after new ethics questions arose about Mr. Gingrich. Last week, documents in a Federal Election Commission civil suit against GOPAC, a political action committee Mr. Gingrich once headed, suggested the group had violated federal election laws and indicated a link between GOPAC contributions and Mr. Gingrich's official activities. Mr. Gingrich has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, on Republican plans for quick House action to repeal the ban on assault weapons: "A sudden assault weapons vote in December would be nothing more than a sneak attack. The American people are entitled to a full, fair and orderly debate, not an eleventh-hour vote on a phantom bill." (LAT)

Away From Politics

Three explosions ripped through a steel plant in Ohio, injuring 14 workers, just as federal investigators were looking into an earlier accident. It was the fifth major incident at AK Steel Corp. in Middletown in the last 20 months. The explosions occurred near a blast furnace. (AP)

Thousands of toy vehicles, aquatic animals, baby bottles and meal sets made by Imperial Toy Corp. of Los Angeles and sold from 1993 to April 1995 are being recalled because they can break into pieces and possibly choke children. (AP)

A white supremacist was executed in Michigan for stabbing a black prison inmate to death with an ice pick in 1984, in what prosecutors called "a well-planned, Aryan hit." Robert Earl O'Neal Jr., 34, was killed by injection after a final appeal was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court. (AP)

A judge ordered Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. not to destroy any files that Mississippi officials hope will prove the company hid the dangers of smoking. (AP)

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA

Seoul Inquiry Turns to Allegations of Kickback on U.S. F-16s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Prosecutors questioned a former defense minister Wednesday about allegations that General Dynamics Corp. paid former President Roh Tae Woo a huge kickback on a contract for F-16 fighter jets.

The allegations, previously denied by the American company, are an outgrowth of an expanding political scandal in which Mr. Roh has been jailed and indicted on charges of accepting bribes for awarding lucrative government contracts.

If convicted in a court procedure that starts Dec. 18, Mr. Roh would face 10 years to life in prison.

After nearly two months of investigation, prosecutors said that most of the \$654

million that Mr. Roh has admitted he amassed during his 1988-1993 term came from bribes and other dubious "donations" from domestic business executives.

But about \$104 million remained unaccounted for, strengthening persistent allegations that Mr. Roh also got kickbacks from foreign companies involved in South Korean arms procurements and hid the money in Swiss bank accounts.

Prosecutors said that 35 industrialists — a Who's Who of South Korea's corporate world — were found to have been implicated in the political slush fund scandal, but only 12 were under indictment.

The former defense minister, Lee Sang Hoon, who held the post from 1988 to

1990, was questioned on whether the Roh administration received a kickback from General Dynamics for switching a decision to buy F/A-18 fighter jets from McDonnell Douglas in favor of General Dynamics F-16s, prosecutors said.

Han Ju Suk, a former head of the air force joint chiefs of staff, was also questioned Wednesday.

Prosecutors said they plan to question Mr. Lee's successor, Lee Jong Koo; the head of the Seoul office of General Dynamics; and Kim Jong Hwi, Mr. Roh's former security adviser, who allegedly was a middleman between Mr. Roh and General Dynamics.

Mr. Kim left for the United States when

the scandal broke in 1993, but reportedly is returning home soon.

In 1991, General Dynamics, based in Falls Church, Virginia, won the \$5.2 billion contract for 120 jets, South Korea's biggest single arms procurement project. Mr. Roh's administration failed at the time to explain its sudden reversal, prompting persistent allegations of undue influence.

Chung Yong Hoo, who served as air force head under Mr. Roh, has said he was confined in a military hospital and forced to retire after he insisted on the F/A-18s.

Thirty-two government and military officials were punished for corruption when Seoul first investigated the scandal in 1993, but the government inquiry found no

wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Roh or General Dynamics.

Now opposition legislators have brought out fresh allegations that Mr. Roh collected as much as \$100 million to \$150 million in kickbacks from General Dynamics.

The suspicion that Mr. Roh deposited the alleged kickbacks in foreign and other secret bank accounts arose after his daughter, Roh So Young, and her husband were convicted in a U.S. federal court in 1993 for violating currency laws.

They were given suspended one-year sentences for bringing nearly \$200,000 in cash into the United States and depositing it in 11 banks in California in 1990 during Mr. Roh's presidency. (AP, AFP)

Seoul Party Changes Name

Reuters

SEOUL — The governing party of President Kim Young Sam changed its name on Wednesday, signaling a desire to break with a corrupt past after the arrest and detention of two former heads of state.

The Democratic Liberal Party will now be known as the New Korea Party, a party statement said.

A party Central Executive Council meeting Wednesday picked the new title, which will be formally approved at the party's national convention in January.

Ex-Japan Minister Arrested for Graft
A Scandal Over Loans

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese prosecutors on Wednesday arrested a former minister of labor, Toshio Yamaguchi, on suspicion of playing a key role in a scandal over illegal loans involving two failed financial institutions.

Prosecutors say they believe the 55-year-old member of Parliament used his political influence to arrange a loan of 2.7 billion yen (\$27 million) by two failed credit unions to a golf course management company run by his sister in 1994.

He is said to have arranged the loans even though the company did not have enough collateral for a loan that size. "Yamaguchi, the suspect, played a leading role in the illegal loan scandal," Deputy Chief Prosecutor Taisuo Kainaka said after arresting Mr. Yamaguchi.

Despite adamant denials of involvement in the scandal, Mr. Yamaguchi resigned in February as deputy chief of the New Frontier Party, the main opposition group. He later left the party and is now an independent member of Parliament.

He was labor minister in 1984-85 in governments led by the Liberal Democratic Party. The New Frontier Party is mainly constituted of former LDP members who defected in 1994.

Mr. Yamaguchi turned himself in to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office for his arrest on Wednesday afternoon.



Toshio Yamaguchi, left, being driven to jail on Wednesday in a Tokyo police car.

Japan Group's Ad in U.S. Paper Would Revise WW II

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Japanese conservative group said Wednesday it intended to run an advertisement in The New York Times on Thursday, the anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, denying that the nation was at fault in World War II.

A full-page ad, placed by the Youth Liberal Party, would state that Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was not a "sneak" attack, and that the 1937 Rape of Nanking by Japanese troops in China did not take place, members of the party said.

"We are running the ad as part of our efforts to restore the pride of the Japanese people," said the group's leader, Shinji

Saito. He added the ad cost 6.2 million yen (\$61,000).

Robert P. Smith, manager of the New York Times department that passes on the acceptability of prospective advertisements, said he could not comment on whether The Times had been approached by the Japanese group or whether The Times would publish it. He said it was the newspaper's policy to keep a strict separation between advertising and news. Just as the news department was shielded from advertisers' interference, so were advertisers guaranteed confidentiality, Mr. Smith said.

The Youth Liberal Party was formed in March 1994 and claims 100,000 mem-

bers across Japan. The group has one member in Parliament.

The proposed text of the ad, under a headline that reads, "Dear American Friends," describes the Pearl Harbor attack as the result of a misunderstanding and bungling by Japanese diplomats.

It features a photo of a Japanese aircraft carrier flying a battle flag as it approached Hawaii for the attack. Photos also are used as evidence that there were no atrocities during the Rape of Nanking. Pictures of Chinese speaking with Japanese soldiers are meant to prove that the two sides got along well. Chinese historians say that as many as 300,000 Chinese were butchered by Japanese soldiers.

Hong Kong Reassured By Chinese

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — China offered new assurances on Wednesday that no shadow government will be set up in Hong Kong before the handover of the territory in 1997.

Zhou Nan, head of Xinhua news agency, which is China's de facto government representative in Hong Kong, said in Beijing on Wednesday that China's Preparatory Committee on Hong Kong, to be set up early next year, "will not act as a second power center."

It will "handle only matters concerning Hong Kong after 1997," he said. Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty in July 1997 after 150 years of British rule.

On Monday, Xu Ze, head of the political affairs department of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, offered similar assurances.

He said that the preparatory committee and the administration of the territory were two "totally different things," which could exist without hampering each other's work.

China has already declared that three-tier government in Hong Kong will be abolished, apparently in retaliation for recent electoral changes.

Tamil Guerrillas Reject Amnesty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Tamil Tiger separatists rejected on Wednesday President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga's offer of amnesty in exchange for disarmament.

Lawrence Thilakar, a Paris-based spokesman for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, said the rebels had no choice but to "continue with the resistance against military occupation" of the rebels' northern stronghold of Jaffna.

"To surrender our weapons in the face of military occupation is asking us to surrender our rights," Mr. Thilakar said. "The government is asking Tamils to live under the Sinhalese military domination, under the military subjugation."

"I don't think Tamils with dignity will wish to live under military occupation, losing their aspirations for the survival of Tamils as distinct people," he said.

Mrs. Kumaratunga offered an amnesty Wednesday to Tamil Tiger cadres if they would disarm. She appealed to displaced minority Tamils, who make up about 17 percent of Sri Lanka's population, to return to their homes.

"I invite all members of the

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to lay down arms and end violence," Mrs. Kumaratunga said in a televised address to the nation. "The government will offer you an amnesty and your safety."

She made the offer a day after the armed forces raised the Sri Lankan flag above Jaffna, officially ending nearly a decade of control there by the rebels. Deputy Defense Minister Amruddha Ratwatte admitted that the civil war was not over despite the army's success in Jaffna, a campaign that cost 2,500 lives.

"This is not the end of the war," the official said. The war which has gone on since 1983, and according to the government, has taken more than 50,000 lives.

"We transformed our peace program into a battle for peace only in order to defeat attacks against peace," the president said. "We have today achieved a victory in the first phase of that battle, but we still have a long way to go to win a durable peace."

The Liberation Tigers, fighting for a homeland for minority Tamils in the north and east, broke off a truce in April. They have refused to discuss Mrs. Kumaratunga's "peace package," offering some autonomy to the Tamils.

"Our battle was not waged by one group of citizens against another," the president said. "Our victory is not one by which one community subjugates another. Our struggle was waged to prevent the division of our land."

"The world community, which isolated Sri Lanka, criticized us and saw our people as savage terrorists with no respect for humanitarian values is today in full support of our government's program of peace," she said.

She also appealed to those displaced by the fighting and now camped out south of Jaffna — estimated by some aid workers to number as high as 500,000 — to return home.

"Although some of you may have agreed to accept the authority of a terrorist regime," she said, "today you have been offered the supreme opportunity to free yourself from the bondage of intolerance and terror."

"You do not need to continue any more with the sacrifices you have made with the blood and lives of your children," she continued. "I invite you in all sincerity to rise up once again as a proud people living within a free democratic and united Sri Lanka."

The government flag-raising ceremony capped a government offensive begun Oct. 17. It was the army's biggest assault in 12 years of war.

Analysts say the fall of Jaffna, while a military success, marks the beginning of a logistics nightmare for the government in building a city infrastructure from scratch and winning the allegiance of frightened returnees.

It may also set off guerrilla attacks elsewhere in the country, they said. (Reuters, AFP)

BRIEFLY

Indian Strains U.S. Ties

NEW DELHI — An Indian cabinet minister's charge that the United States has "evil designs" in Kashmir has added to strains in relations that had been warming, diplomats said Wednesday.

At issue was a statement to Parliament by Home Minister Shankarrao Chavan on Monday that Washington was fomenting trouble in the northern state of Jammu and that Kashmir was the latest example. "The disturbing part is Chavan got a standing ovation," a Western diplomat said.

Mr. Chavan, a nationalist who is regarded as being close to rightist Hindu groups, has previously accused Washington and the Central Intelligence Agency of interfering in India's affairs, a charge played down by the Foreign Ministry. The new accusation about Jammu and Kashmir was dismissed by the U.S. Embassy. (Reuters)

Japanese Discuss Arms

TOKYO — Japanese ministers began considering Wednesday a defense program for the coming five years, including the deployment of FSX fighter planes developed with the United States. The prototype of the FSX, which is an improved version of the F-16 produced by McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States, was completed in October and is undergoing test flights.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that the defense agency wanted to deploy 60 FSX fighters as well as four long-range transport planes capable of in-flight refueling and two transport vessels.

Officials are also seeking 90 advanced tanks, an improved anti-submarine helicopter, five submarines, an upgraded rescue plane and new surface-to-air missiles, the newspaper reported. (AFP)

Cambodia Rebutts Critics

PHNOM PENH — The Cambodian government lashed out at its critics Wednesday, making public a five-page statement that said

negative and exaggerated reports were giving the two-year-old government a "bad reputation."

The statement said critics — including the press, nongovernmental organizations and international organizations — were spreading "slandorous" and "inaccurate" information about Cambodia.

Justice was demanded for the government and the Cambodian people. "It's easy to criticize, to report, to give opinions, but it is very difficult when you build or you implement efforts to get results," said the unsigned statement.

The government has taken a beating in the international press in recent weeks for what foreign observers, including such organizations as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, describe as a deteriorating human rights situation here. (AFP)

For the Record

The prosecution in Seoul demanded a 20-year prison term for Lee Joon, 73, owner of a shopping mall that collapsed in June, killing 501 people and injuring 900. Mr. Lee is charged with negligence. (AP)

Hong Kong flew 113 asylum-seekers home to Vietnam on Wednesday, the largest group to be repatriated since forced expulsion began four years ago. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

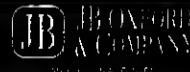
Fidel V. Ramos, president of the Philippines, on the Association of South East Asian Nations, which will meet next week in Bangkok: "ASEAN is the cornerstone of our regional cooperation policy which helped give our region political stability and a rate of economic growth virtually without parallel elsewhere in the world." (AP)

Fidel Castro, president of Cuba, quoted in the Shenzhen Special Zone Daily, a Chinese government paper, on the free-market zone: "Shenzhen has created a miracle unmatched in any other place in the world." (Reuters)

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EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Chirac and Kohl to Show the Way

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany plan to set out a common view on the future of Europe in a joint letter before the EU summit meeting in Madrid next week, a French government spokesman said Wednesday.

The leaders are to meet in Baden-Baden, Germany, on Thursday. The letter will be sent to Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, whose country holds the presidency of the European Union. He will lead the Dec. 15 and 16 meeting.

Mr. Chirac was quoted as telling the cabinet "that the chancellor and he had fairly easily reached agreement on the terms of this letter." But diplomatic sources said the proposals for the intergovernmental conference were likely to be fairly vaguely couched, since there were still significant differences between Paris and Bonn. (Reuters)

Free Democrats Reaffirm Rexrodt

BONN — The Free Democratic Party damped resignation rumors swirling around Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt on Wednesday by unexpectedly giving him a renewed vote of confidence.

But the party's chairman, Wolfgang Gerhardt, hinted that Mr. Rexrodt's respite might be short. Mr. Gerhardt said the party could still reshuffle some cabinet posts after members vote on a wiretapping law in mid-December. (Reuters)

Italy Court Upholds Aide's Ouster

ROME — The Constitutional Court on Wednesday upheld a parliamentary no-confidence vote that forced the ouster of Justice Minister Filippo Mancuso and nearly brought down the government.

The Oct. 19 Senate vote was the first time since 1890 that an individual minister in Italy had lost a no-confidence ballot and the first time ever under the country's postwar republican constitution. (Reuters)

Austrian Race Too Close to Call

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and the conservative leader Wolfgang Schüssel tied in a bruising television debate, and surveys Wednesday said the general election scheduled this month was too close to call.

Opinion polls carried out immediately after the confrontation Tuesday night were unable to separate the two front-runners before the Dec. 17 vote, called when the 11-month-old coalition failed to agree on next year's budget. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled Thursday:
BRUSSELS: Meeting of EU transport ministers.

PARIS: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, meets with the French president, Jacques Chirac.

BRUSSELS: Conference on drugs in Europe.

BADEN-BADEN, Germany: French-German summit meeting should announce an initiative on the vision of the Maastricht treaty.

LONDON: Leon Brittan, commerce commissioner, speaks at the China/Britain Trade Group's annual dinner. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.



French rail workers at a strike meeting in Caen on Wednesday. President Chirac after the cabinet met in Paris.

Parisians Angry, but Mainly at Regime

By Meg Bortin
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — "It's the same as Muroa — they set off a bomb without consulting anyone and worry about the consequences later," said the advertising executive as he inched his car through the heart of strike-bound Paris.

Like many Parisians, he was angry at the government he helped elect. Although he had spent two hours making a 30-kilometer (20-mile) drive from the suburbs, he voiced understanding for strikers who have brought France to a crawl for nearly two weeks.

"In Germany, they talk first and if that doesn't work, they strike," said a chief woman at the wheel of a new Peugeot. "Here the unions strike first and talk later. It's the only way to get anything done," she said with a shrug and a smile.

Tolerance of the strikes ex-

pressed even by people like these — people who say they back Prime Minister Alain Juppé's plans to reform the social welfare system — is a startling aspect of what is turning into the biggest French protest of this generation.

The urban transit shutdown is forcing hundreds of thousands of people to walk, cycle, hitchhike or skate to work. Virtually no mail is being delivered. Nurses and orderlies are staging rotating strikes at hospitals. Some factories are laying off workers. Christmas sales are way down.

The strikes are being attributed by many people to the government's failure to consult sufficiently with the unions before presenting what nearly everyone agrees is a painful but much-needed reform of the deficit-strapped social security medical-care and retirement system.

"It's a terrible situation, but

I understand the strikers," said a lawyer, bitter over Mr. Juppé's handling of the labor unrest. "We had hoped the right would be able to improve things, but this government treats people with contempt. It's catastrophic."

Resentment toward the government only increased with its slowness to communicate once the strikes began. The Metro stoppage was in its second week before Mr. Juppé went on television Tuesday to address the nation.

As for President Jacques Chirac, who flew to Africa for a Francophone summit meeting Friday as the strikes deepened, his only televised comment has been a brief statement read out against the backdrop of a tropical garden.

Criticism has also rained down on the government over a call by the ruling party for disgruntled users of public services to form anti-strike committees.

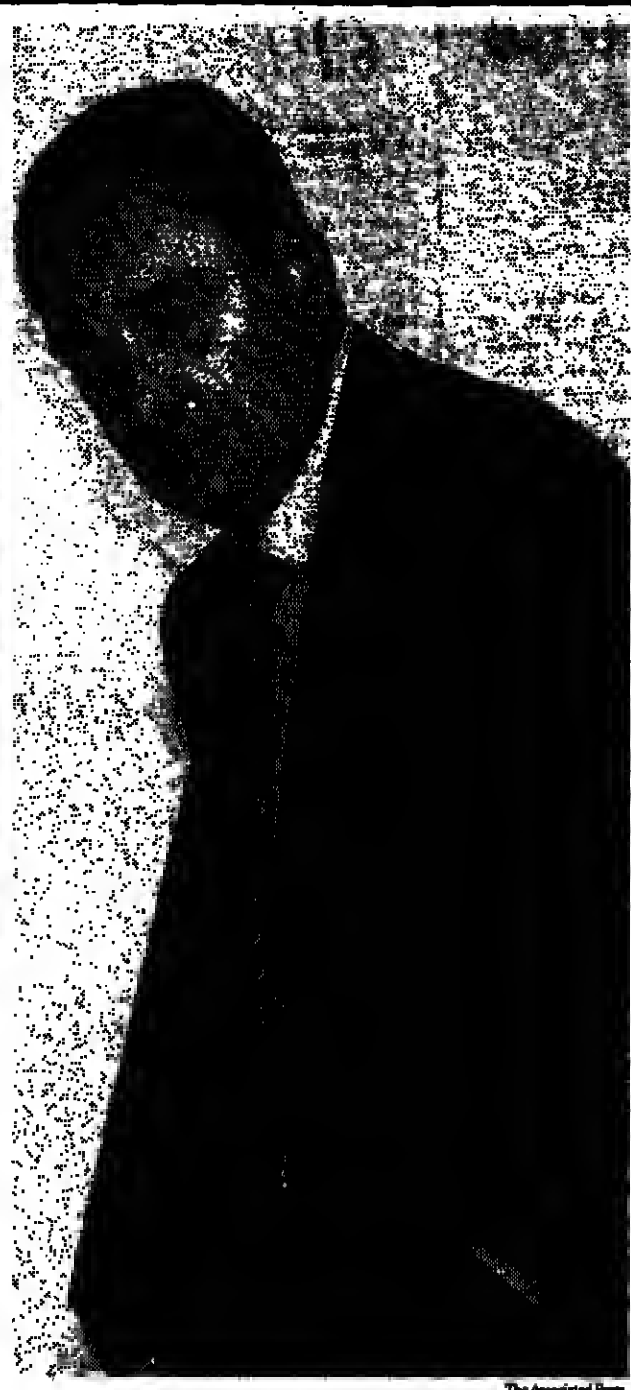
It's scandalous, said a professor of linguistics. "They're trying to set Frenchmen against one another."

Even as they criticize the government, however, some Parisians are questioning the legitimacy of a strike by civil servants who, at a time of high unemployment, are often portrayed as a privileged class.

"These people have powerful unions," said a self-employed businessman. "The unions won concessions for them: retirement at age 50, a 15th month of pay, then a 14th month and a 15th month. Maybe that made sense once. But when I see people begging in the streets of Paris, it just doesn't make sense anymore."

But other people, those who back the strikers, say they are grateful that civil servants with job security are fighting this battle for them.

"I look at what's happening



in Paris and of course it makes me mad," said a young shopowner. "I run a grocery store. Supplies are running short. I'm losing business. But I oppose what the government's doing, and I'm willing to put up with the hardships."

Industrial action as a negotiating tactic is so fundamental in France that, after an estimated 700,000 people demonstrated across the country Tuesday, even Mr. Juppé tipped his hat to "the right to strike" as "one of the liberties guaranteed by the Republic."

But he balanced that by noting that the right of others to work was also a basic freedom.

As the strike drags on and circumstances increase in an unusually cold December in Paris, feelings could sharpen on both sides.

"When it was nice out last week, you could make the best of a bad situation," said a woman who now walks 10 kilometers and back each day from her suburban home to her job. "Now that it's cold, and thinking of all the people in hardship, it's not funny."

EU Nears Approval of Pact With Turkey

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union's planned customs union with Turkey appeared on the verge of legislative approval on Wednesday as more members of the European Parliament softened their human-rights positions and came out in favor of the accord.

The growing support in Parliament, which a few weeks earlier looked set to reject the accord because of the imprisonment of scores of Kurdish opponents of the Turkish government, reflects the success of a determined campaign waged by national EU governments and by Turkey.

They have warned that a rejection would isolate Turkey and strengthen the hand of Islamic fundamentalists there. They have argued that the best way to support greater democracy and respect for human rights in

Turkey is through the closer economic and political ties that a customs union will bring.

"We still have strong reservations about the situation in Turkey," said Wayne David, a deputy chairman of the Socialist group, the largest party bloc in the European Parliament. But he added, "A 'yes' vote is a far more positive step than to slam the door shut in Turkey's face."

Members of Parliament also said they had been encouraged by the amendment of Turkey's anti-terror law and the subsequent release of 123 of 146 people, mainly Kurds, detained under that law. They indicated they would demand annual reports to monitor human rights after the customs union takes effect on Jan. 1.

The prospect of approval when Parliament votes on Dec. 13 in Strasbourg will give a major boost to Prime Minister Tansu Ciller and her True Path Party as she tries to

retain power in Turkish elections on Dec. 24.

Mrs. Ciller bluntly warned the European Parliament last month, saying that a rejection of the customs union would "give the upper hand to the fundamentalist forces in this country and in the region."

Mr. David and other leaders of the British Labor Party in the European Parliament, which dominates the Socialist group, agreed unanimously at a meeting Tuesday evening to endorse the customs union. The full Socialist group debated its position Wednesday and was expected to follow suit.

Members of the Liberal party group, the chamber's third-largest bloc, were also expected to endorse the accord after their leader, Gís de Vries, came out in favor last week. The Christian Democratic group, the second-largest bloc, indicated last month that it would vote for the customs union.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Instead of Prayers, Calls for More Beer

While other aging churches and chapels in the German countryside stand empty and abandoned, Bernd Nackas is proud to say that his, in the town of Willingen, is full seven days a week. But the only prayer you will hear within its walls is for another stein of beer.

Sold by church authorities for 100,000 Deutsche marks (\$70,000), Mr. Nackas's establishment is now a bar. Where the altar was, cus-

tomers stand with drink in hand. "Many a priest would feel blessed if his church was as full as mine," Mr. Nackas told the weekly Focus.

Church attendance in Germany has fallen for years — only 6.6 million of the 56 million Protestants and Roman Catholics attend regularly. Combined with the post-World War II movement toward the cities, this has left rural parishes depleted.

"When you hold service for two people," says Matthias Borchert, the priest in the village of Rollenhagen, "it's not particularly pleasant for the pastor or the worshiper." Since the war, some 60 houses of worship have been offered for sale.

Around Europe

Portuguese voters who

like a service-oriented approach to government might want to consider a dark-horse candidate for the presidency. Carlos Ferreira says his 24 years of waiting tables at one of Lisbon's finer eateries, the restaurant at the Tivoli Hotel, have shown him he has what it takes. "I've studied Lech Walesa, Felipe Gonzalez, Mario Soares and many others" over their meals, he told The Sunday Times of London. "I don't see why I shouldn't be able to do the job as well as them." Or better than President Soares, whom he hopes to succeed. He thinks his rough and humble upbringing on Lisbon's streets helped give him the strength of character and simple honesty the Portuguese want.

Lest the smallest victims

of France's strikes be overlooked, Lionel Antoine is bravely speaking out. President of the League for the Protection of Crickets, founded in 1992, he notes that the closing of Metro lines in Paris has lowered temperatures in subway tunnels, endangering the insects. Crickets had already suffered from the changeover from gravel ballast (which offered them refuge) to concrete under subway tracks, and a law banning smoking in public places, which has largely deprived them of a favorite snack — cigarette butts. Mr. Antoine contends that the threat to the lowly cricket is sufficient reason to restore at least partial Metro service. If it would help end the strike, no doubt other Parisians will rally to the crickets' cause.

International Herald Tribune

Papandreou, on Respirator, Undergoes a Tracheotomy

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece underwent a tracheotomy Wednesday to allow him to breathe more easily, his doctors said.

The 76-year-old leader, who has been hospitalized since Nov. 20, continues to breathe with the "total or partial" aid of a respirator, according to a medical bulletin from the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center.

The bulletin said Mr. Papandreou's team of doctors had decided to extend the use of the respirator, and had deemed it

necessary to carry out a tracheotomy — in which an opening is cut in the windpipe — to help him to breathe better.

The deputy head of the Onassis center, Grigoris Skalkas, said Sunday that he hoped the operation would not be necessary in view of some improvement in Mr. Papandreou's condition.

"The prime minister's general state of health remains stable," a statement from the clinic said Wednesday, but he was still receiving artificial kidney support. He was admitted with pneumonia. (AFP, Reuters)

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

French Economic Surgery

Like the Republican Congress in Washington, the French government has proposed huge spending cuts to reduce the federal deficit. Only Paris would accomplish its surgery over about two years, rather than the seven the Republicans plan.

Little wonder, then, that France's public employees have gone on strike, crippling Paris for almost two weeks by shutting down mass transit and reducing telephone and mail service. On Tuesday, thousands of workers marched through the city in an effort to force the government to back down.

French citizens, who have tried to get on with business, are unhappy that the government they elected to energize the economy and generate more jobs has adopted policies that in the near term are likely to produce just the opposite.

But the truth is that French voters brought fiscal austerity upon themselves when they decided in 1992 to drop the franc and adopt a single European currency. European Union rules stipulate that countries that adopt the single currency must bring their monetary and fiscal policies under tight control — for example, reducing their deficits below 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1998. France's deficit is now above 5 percent.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé proposes to meet the deficit target by raising taxes, reducing France's high welfare benefits and lengthening the number of years public employees must work before becoming eligible for retirement benefits. Over the long term, France would need to adopt such measures to control its deficit

and to attack unemployment, which hovers around 11 percent.

America has no particular stake in how quickly France deals with its deficit, or even whether the franc survives. America's interest is a prosperous France and a prosperous Europe, and the best way to assure that is to knock down trade and investment barriers, which the European Union is already doing. That does not require a single currency.

A common currency does have political appeal. France has long maintained that the best way to keep Germany tied to Western Europe is to imbed it in European institutions, including a European currency that would also replace the German mark. But a common currency also comes with a high price: lost control over monetary and fiscal policy that could otherwise be used to fend off recession.

The dislocation in France may give other countries pause about a common currency and the economic discipline that goes with it. The coalition governing Austria collapsed in October over disagreements about how to cut its deficit. Now France's President Jacques Chirac is under pressure to pull back and reconstitute his government.

The architects of the EU underestimated the pain of reaching their goal. But the troubles in France and new doubts about a single currency need not unravel the vision of a united Europe. The most important steps are already being taken, and can continue, whatever France and other nations ultimately conclude about their tolerance for the pain of one currency.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Don't Cry for UNIDO

One of the little UN agencies no one but the bureaucrats and the beneficiaries knows much about appears to be doomed. But let the tears be brief. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was born in the 1960s. First question: Why? Did not the United Nations already funnel help through the well-endowed World Bank and International Monetary Fund and other sources? Yes, but the big banks were controlled by the industrialized countries that financed them. The Third World — or, as many of its members called themselves, the non-aligned nations — wanted institutions of their own.

Thus was born an organization (now with a staff near 1,000 and a budget near \$200 million) in a pleasant, industrially developed place (Vienna) that was designed to gain a reputation for lacking both strong self-discipline and effective international oversight. Even an arguably redundant and self-indulgent agency no doubt sprinkled some useful expert advice around here and there. But UNIDO became best known as a problem agency providing high-paying jobs yet making no substantial or distinctive contribution to its dedicated goals.

As the times changed and others began

to look more critically at the international agencies, UNIDO inevitably came up for review. UNIDO's founding ideology, based essentially on a call for redistribution of world resources, weakened in the 1970s and was overtaken by the spread of free-market thinking in the 1980s. In many quarters, it was identified not as an instrument of economic reform but as itself a target of institutional reform. This took place not just in an American Congress souring on foreign aid and the United Nations — even Canada dropped out.

The newly announced American decision to withdraw from UNIDO marks the end, although reformers within the agency hope otherwise. An American government under stern congressional pressure no longer undertakes to pay its share of its arrears. The default on arrears is troubling in its own right.

It says something about UNIDO's perceived place, however, that 95 other members have yet to pay their dues this year; 13 paid in part and only 56 paid in full. The modernizing of the international machinery is a constant requirement. It is a hard but necessary way to focus limited resources and to ensure not only greater service but greater public support as well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Guns No One Needs

Ever since Congress voted in 1994 to ban certain assault-style weapons and guns with high-capacity magazines, there's been a move among certain members to repeal the ban and return America to the days when you could stock up on firearms that have no great use other than to kill people. To hear it from this caucus, life without an assault weapon at the ready has been a dangerous time for the citizenry. But ask almost any group of law enforcement authorities — those who deal most directly with criminals — and the response is just the opposite: Assault weapons pose a serious threat to those officers on the front lines.

On the first anniversary the other day of the assault weapon murders of two FBI agents and a Washington police officer, a report issued by Handgun Control Inc. detailed the extent to which these firearms and accessories play a part in the killings of law enforcement authorities. It found that when makes and models of weapons could be identified, 36 percent of the shooting deaths of officers involved assault weapons or guns sold with magazines covered by the ban.

The National Rifle Association likes to argue that these weapons are not used with much frequency against authorities, which — even if it were true — is no great reason to have them in general circulation. But such weapons are disproportionately involved in these fatal shootings. Ask Police Chief Larry Soutby of Washington how he feels about allowing assault weapons on the market. He is a strong supporter of the ban — and little wonder. Whatever happened to those bumper stickers that say: "Support Your Local Police?"

The police officers, sheriffs and other authorities have made it clear time and again that they do not oppose the use of firearms for hunting, sport or home protection — but they have said that assault weapons have no place in this mix.

Is life without assault weapon sales that difficult? Or, for police officers, isn't staying alive more likely?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Fried Chicken in India

What is it about fast food and capital cities? Foreign businessmen have for years been complaining about China's lack of due process, but it remained a somewhat academic debate until Beijing authorities reneged on a long-term lease held by a local McDonald's. Ditto for KFC in India, which has found itself the lightning rod for the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party's economic nationalism. One month ago, KFC's first Delhi outlet was closed after city inspectors discovered two flies in the kitchen.

But now an Indian court has overturned that decision, and KFC seems set to bring Colonel Saunders' popular brand of chicken to all parts of India.

This is welcome news indeed, less for KFC than for India itself. For it was clear from the start that the fight over KFC had nothing to do with standards of health and everything to do with politics.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

Clinton's 'Mother Teresa' School of Foreign Policy

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In the wake of President Bill Clinton's vigorous diplomatic efforts to bring the war in Bosnia to a close, his foreign policy is getting a second look, with a lot of analysts concluding about the Clinton foreign policy what Mark Twain once said of the music of Wagner: It's not as bad as it sounds.

In the midst of this revisionist mood, the journal Foreign Affairs will publish next month a provocative analysis by Michael Mandelbaum, who teaches at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and argues that the Clinton foreign policy really is as bad as it sounds.

His thesis is that the Clinton policy is congenitally flawed because it never identified U.S. national interests abroad after the Cold War, but instead tried to conduct foreign policy by "the standards of Mother Teresa," trying to "turn American foreign policy into a branch of social work."

Whereas previous U.S. administrations were preoccupied with the dangerous and powerful nations at the core of the international community — Russia, Japan, China and Germany — the Clinton team, he contends, preoccupied itself with re-

lieving suffering and oppression in nations on the periphery: Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti. In each case the administration's objective was not to pursue U.S. national interests — traditionally defined as those issues that could affect American lives — but rather to promote American values.

The problem the administration ran into in Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, writes Mr. Mandelbaum, was that ending their misery required deep, costly engagements in their tangled internal politics. The Clinton team assumed, wrongly, he argues, that "they could take the political capital the public had furnished for 40 years to oppose the Soviets and put it to use to get them deemed more virtuous." But when faced with the real costs of healing Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, the administration found it didn't have the public's support, so it balked, leaving it with three fiascos.

After these initial disasters, the administration ended up using force in Haiti and Bosnia, but the motivation was not just social work, he says, but bolstering the administration's political standing,

"which was suffering from the failure to resolve these problems."

Both the Haiti and Bosnia interventions achieved a measure of success, but it was provisional and easily reversible in both cases. Because these interventions lacked the support of a majority of Americans, the administration could not stay in Haiti — and won't be able to stay in Bosnia — long enough to really get the job done and secure a stable new order.

The reason for that lack of support is because in neither Haiti nor Bosnia are vital U.S. national interests at stake, Mr. Mandelbaum argues.

"As in Haiti, the chief purpose of an American expeditionary force in Bosnia will be to leave as soon as possible, with as few casualties as possible, rather than to do whatever is necessary, for as long as necessary, to keep (or make) peace," he writes. In Haiti and Bosnia, he adds, the exit strategy is the mission. That is, the mission is to show up and leave, not to stay until the goals are fully achieved.

This argument is important because it reminds us of something we've forgotten: During the Cold War there was no distinction between international social work

and the national interest. Social work was nation-building and nation-building was the national interest. America engaged in nation-building — from the Marshall Plan in Europe to Vietnam — because it was deemed essential for halting the spread of communism, which could hurt us all.

By both accident and design, President Clinton is testing a new thesis: that after the Cold War he can pursue an ambitious social-work agenda abroad, even though it doesn't affect the nation's vital interests. That is why so many Americans feel ambivalent about Haiti and Bosnia: They want to do good works, like Mother Teresa, but they won't sacrifice their blood without the threat of Stalin on the other side.

Mr. Clinton's gamble is that he can split the difference: get enough public support to do a little good, for enough time, to make a reasonable difference in a place that's not really that important.

If the price of the Clinton policy in Bosnia is just money, he has a chance to succeed. If it turns out to be blood, the underlying contradictions and public ambivalence will destroy his policy and possibly his presidency.

The New York Times

Top Two Politicians Take a Principled Gamble on Bosnia

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Perhaps we Americans are not so cynical about politics as to miss a remarkable development in the last week: The country's two leading politicians have both acted against their obvious political interests in pursuit of a policy that might not work, but has to be tried. That's what both President Bill Clinton and the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, have done in Bosnia.

Neither President Clinton nor Senator Dole is exactly noted for ignoring the political implications of his actions. Yet here was Mr. Clinton shipping 20,000 troops off to a foreign country for a mission many Americans argue that this, too, is a political move, since the president didn't want to get blamed for inaction if Bosnia were beset with even more disasters in 1996. And there's nothing like a little bit of strength on a difficult foreign policy issue to win unaccustomed accolades for fortune.

But as political a creature as Mr. Clinton surely realized that American voters could live more easily with additional Bosnian deaths than with new American

deaths. In any event, Mr. Clinton's new engagement with Bosnia probably won't gain him much among those who have long favored an assertion of American power there. They regard Mr. Clinton as a sellout who dragged his feet for years and is now complicating in carrying out Bosnia and rewarding Serbian aggression.

On the other hand, all who wanted to stay out of Bosnia in the first place will attack yet another about-face. And Mr. Clinton is acutely aware that an earlier Democratic president committed to a large agenda of domestic reform found his presidency ruined by a commitment to a faraway foreign country, Bosnia and Vietnam are different, but Mr. Clinton's risk is not unlike Lyndon Johnson's.

The cynical camp also has its explanations for Mr. Dole's decision to support the president's mission. For one thing, Mr. Dole's support is highly qualified. He has been careful to assert that he is supporting American troops, not Mr. Clinton's policies. If the thing goes badly, Mr. Clinton will get most of the

blame. In the meantime, his stance looks a lot more "presidential" than the carping of his Republican primary foes.

Mr. Dole also won exceptional political cover when his decision was supported by Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, a Phil Gramm supporter, critic of intervention in Bosnia and Vietnam here and prisoner of war.

But here again, cynicism explains either too much or too little. Mr. Dole has a long history of political consistency on Bosnia, calling for a stronger American role there long before most other people did. His criticisms of President George Bush's Balkan policies were at least as tough as his attacks on Mr. Clinton's. Mr. Dole was manifestly uncomfortable with his initial bit of trimming after Mr. Clinton's Bosnia speech precisely because he knew where he would come out in the end. As Mr. McCain put it about Mr. Dole's decision: "From a purely political standpoint, it was not as difficult as it looked."

Moreover, Mr. Dole has com-

pounded his own risks by insisting that the price of his support for Mr. Clinton will be efforts to arm the Bosnian government so it will eventually be able to defend itself.

And it's utterly clear that the vast majority of rank-and-file Republicans despise this Clinton policy, in large part because they despise Mr. Clinton and do not regard him as a proper commander in chief.

But the important political issue here goes beyond Mr. Clinton and relates more to "high" than "low" politics. The widespread opposition to Mr. Clinton's Bosnia policy inside the Republican Party is not just the result of raw electoral calculation. It is also a sign that the end of the Cold War has led a lot of Republicans — not just Pat Buchanan — to re-embrace the party's anti-interventionist tradition.

Before World War II, before America's major foreign enemies were Communist, most conservative Republicans saw foreign military intervention with the same suspicion they accorded to comparable "big government" projects at home. With the Soviet Union gone, that view

is back. For such anti-interventionists, Mr. Clinton's Bosnia peace force is a perfect example of the sort of soft-headed foreign policy they despise.

In acting as he has on Bosnia, Mr. Dole is not only taking a large short-term risk in the Republican primaries. He is also trying to keep alive his party's alternative tradition — associated with Mr. Dole's own hero, Dwight D. Eisenhower — of bipartisan assertion abroad. Paradoxically, the survival of that tradition now rests heavily on Mr. Clinton's ability to pull off his Bosnia intervention. If Mr. Clinton's gamble fails, it is unlikely that anything remotely like this operation will happen again soon, let alone win bipartisan support.

It is thus far from automatic that a Clinton catastrophe in Bosnia will be good for Bob Dole, and that is the final problem with a purely cynical view of what Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton have at stake here. Having taken comparable risks, these two politicians have a shared interest in being proven not foolhardy but courageous — and also right.

The Washington Post

Beyond the Balkans: NATO Confronts Its Long-Term Challenges

By Frederick Bonnart

RUSSELS — As 1995 draws to a close, NATO faces its biggest challenges of the new era. Implementing peace in Bosnia is the immediate challenge, but enlarging the alliance will have the greater long-term effects.

Since the January 1994 decision to open the alliance, followed by this year's study, the process has moved ahead steadily. At Tuesday's meeting of the North Atlantic Council, NATO's foreign and defense ministers heard the reactions of candidate countries to their individual study briefings and decided on the next phase. The candidates, many now with reinforced credentials due to their participation in the peace implementation force, continue to request rapid decisions, and renewed pressure is being exerted by their supporters inside the alliance. Nevertheless, ministers should proceed with caution.

The declared intention of enlargement is to strengthen the move to democracy and universal values, and to foster stability in the former communist countries. But the two basic problems have not gone away: radical opposition by Russia, and the danger to the cohesion and credibility of the alliance.

Although the commitment is firm, the overall aim must be maintained — stability in Europe depends in the final resort on a strong NATO.

Russian objections fall into two categories. To the simpler members of the Russian public, the new applicants seem merely to be changing sides, and consequently they see a military organization they have long considered their enemy growing larger and more powerful on their

doorstep. But even for more sophisticated observers, the presence of former (and lesser) allies in an alliance from which Russia is excluded is hard to stomach.

Russian policymakers know they cannot stop this process, but they expect consideration in return for grudging acquiescence. Although NATO clearly cannot accept a veto on any of its decisions by a nonmember, a close cooperation relationship is being established that has been further encouraged by the recent agreement on Russian participation in the Bosnia operation. Objections to enlargement will continue, but provided the scope is limited, they will not be insuperable.

The other obstacle is far greater: NATO cannot absorb a large number of new members without losing its character. In

more than 46 years, it has acquired only four new members, at well-spaced intervals. But the outreach to the east has been highly successful: 27 countries have signed up for the partnership for peace, 11 of which want to join the organization as full members.

Accession will not be easy. The study sets stringent conditions of democratic achievement, particularly in civilian control of the military establishment. The emphasis on costs, both to new members and to NATO, will also have a chastening effect.

Prospective candidates have more immediate claims on their national purse, and so do the allied countries, whose Parliaments will have to ratify each accession.

However, the drive toward accession is generated not only by the security requirements, but even more by the need to be accepted as true members of the Western democratic community. This urge will have to be satisfied by the alliance. Signs of steady progress will therefore have to be evident.

The choices now facing NATO are difficult and delicate. Politically, it would be comparatively easy to admit just one country. But the reaction of the others would be outrage and could have serious adverse effects. It would also be technically more difficult, as enlargement necessarily involves considerable changes to NATO's military structure. Headquarters, as well as infrastructure assets such as air defenses, communications networks,

depots and so on, must be situated on the new territories. Such costly programs should therefore be a one-time exercise, covering a whole group of countries.

Nevertheless, collective accession should not be considered as a first step. Any new member will naturally have full co-decision rights and complete security cover. But acceptance of the first new member — for instance, the Czech Republic, probably the most qualified — could consist largely of political participation. The military aspect could be limited to personnel integration, without any infrastructure or relocation efforts.

At the same time, the next step, to take place a few years later, should also be prepared. This should be the accession of Poland and Hungary, accompanied by the extension of the military structure to all three. Internal disruption and the concomitant costs would thus be kept to a minimum.

The presentation of this plan as a whole would assuage possible wounded feelings, at least in the first group of countries. NATO would have to make clear to others that accession takes time and that further expansion could not be considered in the near future. This gradual approach would satisfy the demands of immediate candidates and reassure the others, without stimulating antagonism and suspicion in Russia. It would also ensure that NATO remains Europe's essential security guarantee.

International Herald Tribune

A Few Words on the Working Stiffed

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — In Peoria, Illinois, last week at Caterpillar Inc., the United Auto Workers union gave up after 17 months, ending the longest U.S. strike of the 1990s — with no gain whatever for its 8,700 members. In Seattle, 32,500 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers are still holding out after nine weeks on picket lines at Boeing in what could be the most important big strike of the 1990s — or the last.

The voices of management and labor, and of academics and stock analysts sound like this:

"We're in the business of making profits for our shareholders. If we have to put jobs and technology in other countries, then we go ahead and do it." — Peter Chapman, president of McDonnell Douglas's Chinese subsidiary.

"We are committed to transferring technology [to China] and we have sufficient technology."

— Michael Zimmerman, president of Boeing China.

"This export of technology and jobs is why we're on strike today. Boeing used to make tail [parts] for the 737 in Wichita, but they moved the work to a military factory in Xian, China. Is this Boeing's definition of free trade, to have American workers compete with Chinese labor, making \$50 a month under military discipline?" — Bill Johnson, president of Machinists Local 1.

"The Machinists strike is really a debate about who gets to participate in the American dream in the 21st century."

Stanley Holmes, labor reporter of the Seattle Times.

"Each time a job is made unnecessary, the person who was filling that job is freed to do something else.... How many have the talent to become a Steven Spielberg, a Jane Austen or an Albert Einstein? ... New technology will offer people a new means with which to express themselves. The information highway will open untold opportunities to a new generation of geniuses."

— Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft and America's richest man.

"The Caterpillar strike is a big balloon that just went poof. If I represent management, and the workers want to organize, I can tell them: 'Look at what happened at Caterpillar. What good does a union do for you?'"

— Neil Bernstein, professor of labor law, University of St. Louis.

"People are going to have to help themselves. They'll have to do it at the bottom. The corporation, the union and the political system are increasingly discredited because they seem to have different interests than the people who work for a living."

— Stanley Aronowitz, professor of labor studies, City University of New York.

The Boeing strike began, to the surprise of both the company and union leaders, when workers voted down an agreement between their bosses and their leaders. What the workers saw was a pro-

gression that drove their jobs farther and farther away. In Seattle, skilled members average \$17 an hour; non-Boeing employees making Boeing components in Foley, Alabama, average \$8 an hour; non-Boeing employees making Boeing components in Poland average a little over \$5 an hour; non-Boeing employees in Mexico, Mexico, average \$1 an hour.

By 1998, Boeing expects more than half (52 percent) of its jet-plane components to be "outsourced." A good chunk of that is likely to be with foreign governments or companies that demand that higher and higher proportions of manufacturing and assembly be done by their workers rather than Americans. More than 70 percent of Boeing's orders now are foreign — most of that coming from poorer countries determined to get the jobs that build middle classes.

The United States, of course, is deconstructing its middle class in the name of more corporate productivity and profits. If used to be said that such things led to higher and higher standards of living. But that is not true anymore — unless you are Bill Gates or a genius.

In Peoria, by the way, after the UAW called off the Caterpillar strike, a company vice president named Wayne Zimmerman announced that the company would not necessarily be taking back the strikers, saying: "An immediate return to prestrike staffing of nearly a year and a half ago is simply not practical."

Universal Press Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Paris Riot Bill

PARIS — Who is to pay the bill? That is what the tradesmen whose shops were wrecked during the riots in the Latin Quarter, more than two years ago, are still asking in vain. The City says it is for the State to settle the account while the State tries to throw the responsibility on the City. The trouble all arose out of a ball held at the Moulin Rouge which outraged the common sense of propriety. In a moment the Latin Quarter was up in arms: the police made too conspicuous a display of authority and a revolution on a small scale broke out. When it was all over there was a bill for 33,000 fr.

1945: Free Trade Paper

WASHINGTON — The United States, backed by Britain, proposed that the nations of the world act collectively to break down international trade barriers and promote full employment. In a White Paper issued simultaneously with the announcement of the British-American loan agreement, the United States strongly opposed high tariffs, trade preferences and cartels. Conceding that "no government is ready to embrace free trade in any absolute sense," it proposed that all nations make a determined start in that direction.

1920: Armenia Report

HELSINGFORS — An official Bolshevik news agency in Moscow claims that a revolution has taken place in Armenia and that the country has been declared a Soviet Republic. On Dec. 2 the



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 41.43.91.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.net

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7708. Fax: (65) 224-2334

Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Knappe, 30 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 2022-1181. Fax: (852) 2022-1190

Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 11, 10117 Berlin. Tel: (49) 30 72 07 35. Fax: (49) 30 72 73 10

Pres. U.S.: Michael Cerny, 830 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 723-3800. Fax: (212) 725-0255

U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 3AF. Tel: (44) 171 836-4802. Fax: (44) 171 836-2254

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OPINION/LETTERS

A Chinese 'Autonomous' Region Where Colonialism Lives

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — Alas, alas no longer have blank spaces where lost worlds may yet lurk. But there are gray patches, notably in inner Asia, which have long been closed to visitors.

High on this list is what is grandly called the Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region in western China, a huge arid area roughly the size of Alaska, covering 600,000 square miles (1.6 million square kilometers).

Xinjiang (pronounced shin-jhang)

MEANWHILE

means New Territories, alluding to its 18th-century conquest, which doubled imperial China's size. It also meant incorporating a troublesome minority, the Uighurs (pronounced wee-gurs), a little-known group of Turkic-speaking Muslims. Because ethnic Chinese are a minority among Xinjiang's 13 million inhabitants, the region is officially designated as autonomous.

But a foreigner who spends two

weeks in the region quickly learns that autonomy has its limits. Granted, as official guides emphasize, many Uighur traditions are tolerated. Couples are legally permitted two rather than one child per family, the limit elsewhere in China. This is illustrative of an oft-heard saying, "The mountains are high and the emperor is far away."

Beijing is far away, but not forgetful. The Uighurs have periodically risen against Chinese rule. In 1985, angered by weapons tests in Xinjiang's deserts, they dared to mount China's first nuclear protests. Hence there is a persistent anxiety. Now Beijing contends with two freshly disruptive developments, the rise of new Islamic republics in former Soviet Asia, populated by the Uighurs' kin, and a trickle of foreign visitors as Xinjiang opens to tourism and investors.

I was among 20 people on an arts-oriented Silk Road tour that stopped in

Kashgar, Khotan and other formerly inaccessible cities. The region's thriving commercial capital, Urumqi, once forbiddingly remote, now boasts an oil boom, two four-star hotels and train links to Alma-Ata in Kazakhstan. As old walls fall, ethnic dissonance can no longer be hidden.

In Khotan, for example, our guides accurately noted that the city's 180,000 inhabitants were 96 percent Uighur. But when we were taken to a jade factory, to coax hard currency from our purses, there was a prominent poster in Chinese on the wall. It described a local riot in which dozens were injured protesting the arrest of a Muslim cleric. It promised that no charges would be brought against any workers who went to the police to acknowledge that they took part (and presumably inform on others).

At the train station near Turfan, nearly all signs were in Chinese characters, as was the posted schedule, not very helpful to the Uighur majority. But the most conspicuous evidence of central

rule was as plain as every clock face, since all China is bound by one time zone: Beijing's.

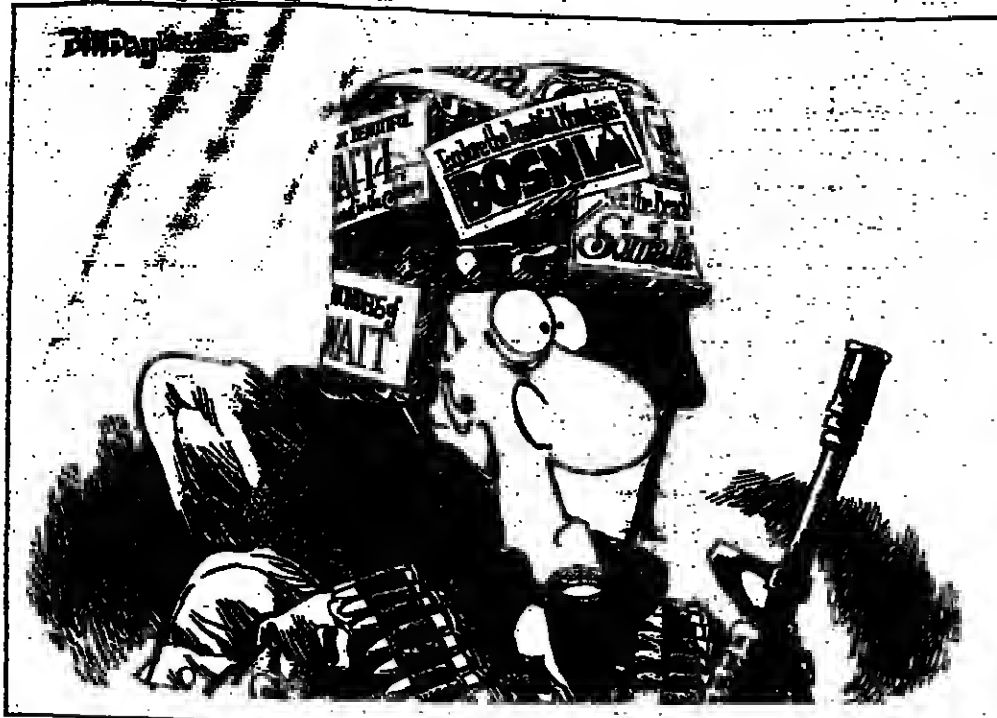
In Kashgar, thousands of miles from Beijing, the absurd result is the city is dark almost until noon. Hotel patrons rising at 8 A.M. find desk clerks fast asleep in lobby chairs. To get around this, Kashgar's 200,000 people, 90 percent of them Uighur, specify "local time" in making arrangements.

Doubtless a single time zone suits the convenience of the leadership in Beijing, as does its insistence that Uighurs learn Chinese. As guides always point out, Chinese rule has given Xinjiang roads, schools and factories.

But to an old hand, this has a familiar odor. Just those arguments were invariably invoked by Western colonialists, and the Soviets, to justify domination over other remote peoples.

In China's Xinjiang Province, the ethos of colonialism past survives, like a relic in a museum bell jar.

The New York Times



How Americans Royally Erred

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — In recent years, I've had a mounting suspicion that the United States blundered badly 200 years ago when it not only declared independence but also chose an austere republicanism that dispensed with the ceremonial functions of monarchy.

Independence was inevitable. But was it desirable to entrust the theater of politics to workaday politicians?

To admit this feels a bit strange. I recall wondering, when I was younger, why T. S. Eliot, the 20th century's greatest poet, found it useful to proclaim himself a "royalist in politics" as well as a classicist in literature.

I am not a royalist in the Eliot mold. But I can't help feeling that the American political system is now the worse for lacking an institutional outlet, apart from the presidency, for the urge to venerate. Wouldn't the system work better with an impartial head of state who, standing above party and ideology, could absorb and reflect the yearnings of the lonely crowd and disentangle the veneration of symbolic authority from practical issues of public policy?

If we still had a head of state to speak of family values (and embody them more convincingly than the politicians and pundits who speak of them so much), we could get on with the mundane work of democracy, such as balancing budgets.

Believing all this, I was naturally interested in E. J. Dionne's challenging piece "Forget Monarchs and Make

Do With Workaday Politicians" (Nov. 30). Mr. Dionne, having seen the logic of constitutional monarchy when he was a student in England, says he is now thankful that the misbehavior of younger members of England's royal family has vindicated the early American rejection of monarchy, "proving," as he puts it, "what Americans' forebears understood long ago: republics are better than monarchies; monarchism and its philosophical ally, aristocracy, are dead ideas that deserve to stay dead."

Mr. Dionne acknowledges that it may still be useful to separate the "dignified functions" of government (as the British journalist Walter Bagehot called the role of the monarchy in Victorian times) from the political ones, but insists that this can be done in other ways, as demonstrated by countries with a ceremonial president and a political prime minister.

Mr. Dionne ignores the stronger arguments. When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother) braved the German bombing of London in World War II, or when King Christian X of Denmark led the resistance to the Nazi deportation of Danish Jews, monarchy enjoyed inspiring vindication.

Not does Mr. Dionne, in rejoicing at the royal scandals in the press, discuss the central issue — the capacity of tabloid journalism and trash television

to render even the most sedate institutions ridiculous.

The frailties of the Prince and Princess of Wales are hardly new; and besides, the efficacy of great offices has never really demanded perfection of those who occupy them. Admirable in their ways, Charles and Diana are merely the most eminent victims of the new prudence that makes all private lives grist for frivolous and reckless exposure. Press prudence is as heedless as a burrowing mole under a golf green.

For that matter, none of the junior Windsors matches such predecessors as Henry VIII, Charles II, George IV or the Edwards VII and VIII for amorous scandal. The difference now is that we know about life behind the palace gates.

Speaking of the mores of the circle of Edward VII as Prince of Wales, Mrs. Patrick Campbell said, "I don't care what they do, so long as they don't do it in the street and frighten the horses." Today, thanks to publicity, the horses are very frightened.

People may differ about the role of the symbolic in democratic politics. What seems indisputable is that the "dignified functions" are essential to public confidence in authority.

Indeed, we may not have the luxury of choosing. Every form of institutional authority, royal and republican alike, is in trouble now, and it is conceivable that both constitutional monarchy and traditional republicanism will perish together of the impish iconoclasm of the age.

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Place of Asylum

Regarding "Europeans Are Shutting the Door Ever Tighter on Asylum-Seekers" (Nov. 24):

How to handle immigration is indeed a serious preoccupation for European governments. However, the difficulty is not with asylum-seekers — people in need of protection — but with migrants seeking better economic opportunities.

It is because legal immigration is almost impossible that many would-be migrants are abusing asylum channels.

But in tightening rules on asylum to keep out such migrants, European governments

risk putting genuine asylum-seekers in danger.

To cut back on illegal immigration, European governments should consider measures to liberalize legal migration — admittedly, a daring idea at this time of high unemployment.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is also ready to cooperate with governments and other organizations on their handling of rejected asylum-seekers, and thus help to ensure that those genuine asylum-seekers receive the international protection they need — and which governments are committed to provide.

In the past few years, hundreds of thousands of refugees from the former Yugoslavia have found temporary protection in Europe. European governments should continue to demonstrate their dedication to the tradition of asylum.

JOHN HOREKENS,
Geneva.

The writer is the director of the regional bureau for Europe of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Picking a NATO Chief

Regarding "Lubbers Veto Is Linked to Concern Over Balkan Force" (Nov. 18):

The writer says that "American officials want a strong-minded NATO secretary-general who will brush off political interference by the United Nations or anyone else."

What sort of "interference"? Since the peacekeeping activities of the UN fall within the purview of the Security Council and are approved by the United States, how could the UN interfere with NATO?

In fact, the last thing American officials want is a strong-minded NATO secretary-general. What they want is a craven character who will jump at their every command. And what the new secretary-general will

crave, but will not get, is freedom from political interference by the United States.

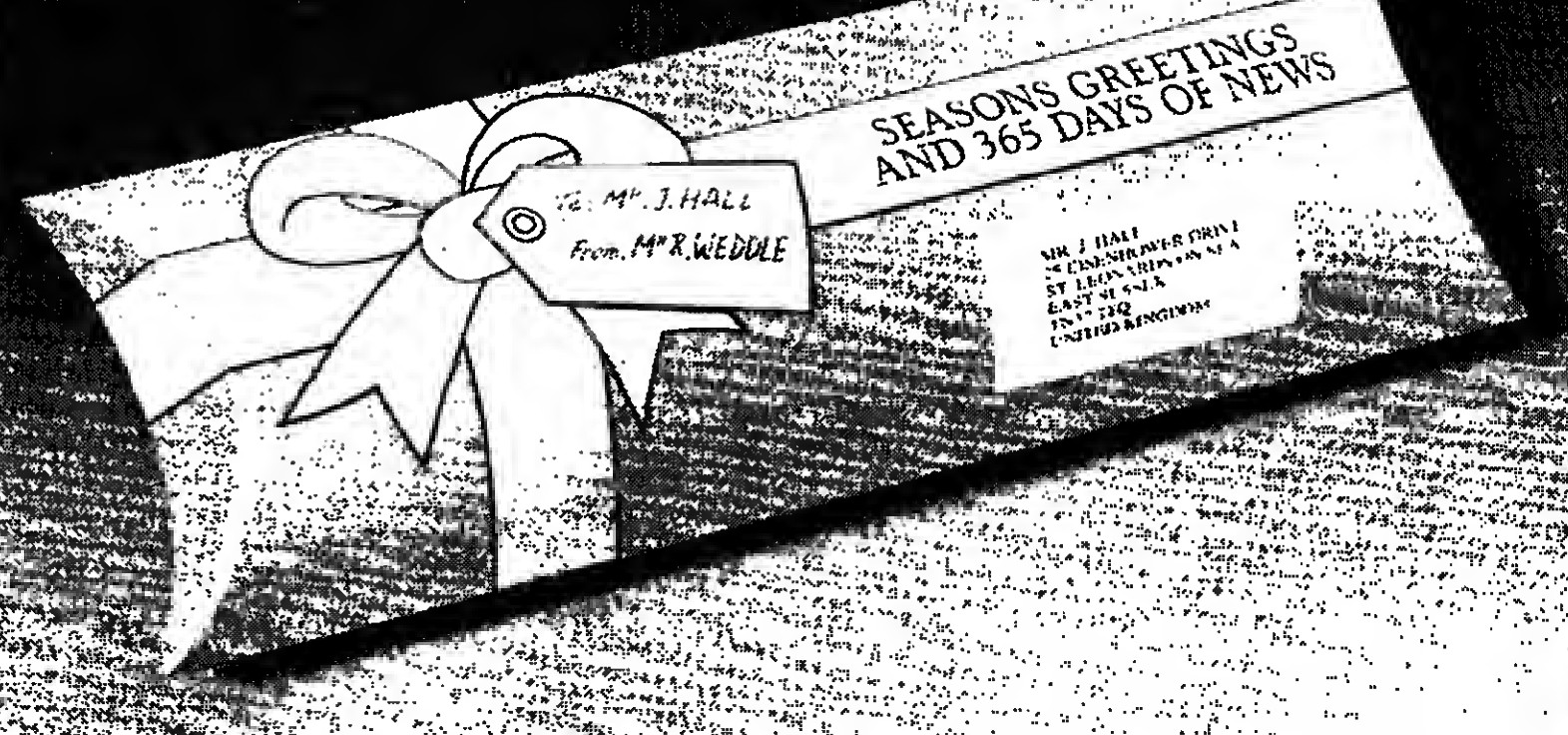
R. BRUCE STEDMAN,
Wiscasset, Maine.

Frankly Superior

Contrary to the complaints by one of your readers ("A Mouthful of English Mush," Letters, Nov. 21), I do not believe for one moment that being a native English speaker gives me a sense of moral superiority — it is more probably the fact that I speak near-perfect French.

GRAHAM NASH,
Cachan, France.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER EVERY DAY FOR A YEAR.



INTERNATIONAL

Will Europe Follow The German Map?

Bonn Focuses on the East

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

BONN — When German leaders think about the future these days, more often than not they think east.

Whether it is in business or in foreign policy, the new, reunified Germany has numerous reasons to be interested in the former Communist countries, and especially in neighbors such as Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics, and Hungary.

German companies and banks have, in fact, invested more in the countries of the former Communist east than those of any other European nation. Not all the investments have worked out well, and following an initial push after German reunification there is now a more sober attitude among German entrepreneurs.

There remains, however, a recognition that looking eastward is good business, and in political terms common sense.

"We need them," said Jürgen Grossmann, the owner and chief executive of Georgsmarienhütte, a medium-sized steelmaker in Lower Saxony, "as allies, as markets, and as suppliers."

The relationship between Germany and its eastern neighbors is by no means new; commercial ties go back to the 13th and 14th century when merchants from the Hanseatic League traveled down the Volga in search of trade.

But the joining of the eastern states of the old German Democratic Republic to the west in 1990 has spawned intensive new interest in the region. And when the capital of reunited Germany is moved in a few years from Bonn to Berlin, Germany's entire center of gravity will effectively shift eastward.

Reinhold Jochimsen, a member of the Bundesbank's council and president of the state central bank in Düsseldorf, said in an interview that he could easily foresee "a new pattern of intra-regional economies forming between Germany and areas such as Poland, the Czech Republic, the Baltic states and Hungary."

Yet in political terms, within the European Union, it is clear that Germany's priorities for the future of the continent are not always shared by France, Italy or Spain. For obvious reasons, these countries have much more of a Mediterranean than an East European vocation, and all of this comes to a crunch when the Union debates the allocation of its budget resources. It is a problem, diplomats say, destined to continue over the years.

The German map of Europe, meanwhile, and German priorities also feature increasingly in the debate about making the Union wider as well as deeper, meaning enlarging it to include East European countries while also going ahead with economic integration.

The issue of enlarging the Union eastward will be among the topics for discussion at the EU summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15 on 16. The European Commission has already concluded that it will be a relatively expensive project, not least of all in terms of the kind of aid to poorer regions that might be required.

But the bottom line, say observers of the debate, is that it is Germany that most wants the European Union to go east, and that will likely prove decisive.



Members of an anti-aircraft defense regiment listening to the Bundestag debate on Wednesday. Up to 4,000 personnel will join the NATO mission.

Bundestag Gives Solid Backing to Germany's Balkan Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The lower house of Parliament voted overwhelmingly on Wednesday to send troops to take part in the NATO-led Bosnia peacekeeping operation, the latest step in Germany's gradual acceptance of an international military role.

A government motion calling for 4,000 transport, medical and logistics specialists as well as Tornado fighter bombers to join the NATO mission received the support of 543 deputies in the Bundestag. There were 107 votes against and 6 abstentions.

The vote was the biggest endorsement yet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's bid to induce unified Germany to drop the military restraint spawned by World War II and accept bigger responsibilities in multinational military operations.

The motion received majority support from the opposition Social Democrats, a party with pacifist leanings whose members only six months ago mostly opposed the deployment of German Tornadoes over Bosnia to back United Nations peacekeepers.

That operation marked the first time Germany sent its troops on a foreign combat mission since World War II.

Public opinion already had been prepared for the move: Mr. Kohl had sent German logistics units to assist UN peacekeeping in Somalia, German ships to police the arms embargo against former Yugoslavia and German airmen to enforce a UN "no flight" zone over Bosnia.

"This is a signal to Europe and the world: Germany is accepting responsibility," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told Parliament during Wednesday's debate.

Mr. Kohl added: "Not to help now would, for all of us in Europe, ultimately carry greater dangers than to help together."

Despite the growth in support for armed intervention, Bonn's share of the 60,000-strong force is still relatively modest. There are already 500 German troops running a field hospital in Split, Croatia, and several hundred technical staff supporting the Tornadoes at their base in Piacenza, Italy.

They will now be joined by logistics specialists whose principal task will be to rebuild damaged roads and bridges and to ferry supplies from the Croatian coast to a British contingent stationed in Gorzj Vukov.

About 400 paratroops and mountain infantry will provide armed protection, but German troops will not be involved in enforcing separation lines between the conflict parties.

Nearly all the Germans will be based in Croatia, to avoid direct contact with Bosnian Serbs who view Germans with suspicion because of the Nazis' brutal suppression of Serbian partisans in World War II.

NATO's German-based Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps, which will run the peace implementation mission, said the first two Germans on its staff would fly to Sarajevo on Thursday. The main contingent starts moving around Dec. 20.

The Social Democratic Party, under its new leader, Oskar Lafontaine, made clear that it still rejected the use of German Tornadoes, equipped to seek and destroy Serbian anti-aircraft systems, but that it would not let this prevent it from approving the overall mission.

The debate took a toll on the environmentalist Greens' party, which grew out of the peace movement of the 1960s and 1970s, and whose recent party conference produced a vote to reject any use of military force abroad.

But at a last-minute meeting of the Greens' parliamentary group, 26 of 49 deputies said they would still vote for the deployment.

Some pacifists who remained opposed to the mission cited Germany's militarist past. Elisabeth Altmann, a Green lawmaker who was born in 1943, said she had spent her "first years for the most part in air raid shelters" as Allied bombs fell on her city during World War II. She said that because of history, Germany lacked the moral right to send troops into possible combat in other countries.

"My son Franz told me the worst thing for him would be if he were a soldier and had to kill another young man," Mrs. Altmann said.

(Reuters, AP)

GERMANY: Worried That U.S. Might Not Always Respond, Bonn Moves to Shoulder Europe's Post-2000 Military Burden

Continued from Page 1

shoulders these responsibilities, Germany will need to abandon its old system of subordinating its armies to NATO and reinstate some form of national command, according to U.S. and German officials.

By reflex, Bonn favors multilateral formulas, so most German troops are in divisions teamed with allied divisions to form multinational corps.

Perhaps more significantly, Bonn has recently devoted its prime resources to forging a 50,000-man crisis reaction force, an all-weather division equipped with advanced weapons and support and designed for combat missions outside Europe. In future crises, it would enable Germany to match France or Britain in troop contributions instead of resorting to the checkbook diplomacy Bonn used to favor.

In the four years since a reunited Germany offered its partners by ramrodding through the international recognition of Croatia, the Kohl team has become more subtle in using the levers of military power to achieve German political goals. For example, Chancellor Helmut Kohl recently inspected a Dutch-German military force, adding the personal touch to a campaign by Bonn to ally persistent Dutch apprehensions about the power of reunified Germany.

Germany's vision is being advanced with patience, and nowhere is this more evident than in its vanishing inhibitions about promoting arms manufacturers as its pushes to place Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, formerly Deutsche Aerospace AG, into the forefront of the world's military contractors. It is an uphill task for a latecomer, but executives at the company's headquarters outside Munich said their ambitions remained firm.

As industry experts and officials explain it, Germany has what amounts to an industrial strategy aimed at building up German-led European arms-makers on a scale that will enable them to compete with their rivals in the United States. Daimler is pursuing a strategy of mergers in an effort to put Germany in the forefront of European activities in airliners, warplanes and civilian and military satellites. The primary focus of its strategy is French-German cooperation.

This industrial strategy is to be unveiled this week at the French-German summit meeting, but now liable to be curtailed because of the social turbulence in France. A major feature of it is Mr. Kohl's decision to funnel billions of Deutsche marks into a French-led program for all-weather spy satellites of the sort that only the United States and Russia have deployed until now.

German backing for the satellites is a prelude to the birth of two defense companies formed by merging the satellite divisions and missile divisions of Daimler and Aerospatiale, the state-owned French company. That part of the deal will be kept on the backburner now in order not to fuel France's social revolt.

But Bonn and Paris seem determined to go their own way, investing in the equipment that their armies must have, rather than buying elsewhere. And German companies enjoy at least one advantage: because they are investing in new technology — for example, to build the wings of a European cargo plane — they have a headstart on rivals who are still trying to amortize their older technology. Germany's edge may oblige its neighbors to follow or risk losing out.

NEXT: German capitalism faces the future.

Paris Warns Belgrade

President Jacques Chirac of France warned President Milosevic on Wednesday that France would "draw all the appropriate conclusions" if two missing French airmen were not released rapidly. Reuters reported from Paris.

Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said the French leader telephoned Mr. Milosevic to issue the warning, but she gave no further details.

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FRANCE: Striking Unions Rebuff Juppé Offer

Continued from Page 1

Wednesday, but firmed on Mr. Juppé's tough stand. The franc was up slightly against the Deutsche mark.

Traffic choked the French capital, but it was lighter than in previous days. It was unclear whether that meant the government's emergency transport service was working or more people were staying home.

The government has leased hundreds of buses and 20 "bus boats" on the Seine, but they still carry only a small fraction of the millions of suburban commuters who normally depend on public transit.

The strike spread among public workers with a teachers' walkout Tuesday. But the call has only been partly followed in the various public services, and largely ignored by private sector workers.

Mr. Juppé came under fire Wednesday from one of the country's top political barons. The attack, by former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, a popular heavyweight of Mr. Juppé's Gaullist Rally for the Republic Party, called for "a change of policy."

Mr. Pasqua, who supported former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur against Jacques Chirac in last May's presidential elections, was making his first public statement on government policy since the election.

He appeared to be positioning himself for a top government post after another potential candidate for prime minister, the speaker of the National Assembly, Philippe Séguin, visited striking railroad workers in his stronghold of Epinal over the weekend and expressed his sympathy with their cause. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

working with another key Republican figure, Senator John McCain of Arizona, to draw up a resolution supporting the deployment.

"It's a very difficult set of negotiations," Mr. McCain said. "There are people who want to make it clear that Congress was not consulted."

The result, it appeared, was most likely to be a grudging statement of support with many provisos, perhaps including an attempt to guarantee that the United States will strengthen

the Bosnian military in order to improve the regional balance of forces.

Senator McCain told Mr. Perry and the other officials that Senate support would collapse if the administration did not make a clearer pledge to bolster the Bosnians' defense capabilities.

But that pledge, too, may face obstacles, as others in Congress have expressed fears that conspicuous U.S. assistance to the Bosnian forces would incur the anger of Bosnian Serbian fighters.

A small force of U.S. troops has already entered Bosnia to prepare the way for the larger force.

While Mr. Clinton wants the support of Congress for the undertaking, he has the authority as commander in chief to proceed on his own.

The support of two former Republican presidents could give him an important boost.

George Bush and Gerald R. Ford said separately Tuesday that U.S. credibility and continued leadership required it to see through its commitment to peace enforcement in Bosnia.

Mr. Bush said in a statement

that it was clearly "in our national interest to maintain the integrity of the United States' credibility in the world."

"If the president shifts direction now — or if it is seen that the president does not have the support of the Congress — our standing as leader of the free world and the standing of NATO would be dramatically diminished," he said. "That must not happen."

Mr. Ford, in a letter to Senator Dole, argued that "to undercut America's course of action at this juncture would do enormous damage to U.S. leadership in the eyes of the whole world."

The day before, another former president, Jimmy Carter, said that Mr. Clinton had little choice but to send troops.

He warned, however, that they must never "withdraw in disgrace."

Three of Mr. Clinton's key spokesmen on Bosnia policy — Secretary Perry, an assistant secretary of state, Richard C. Holbrooke, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikshvili — testified Wednesday before often skeptical members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

General Hearnsey, the Marine Corps assistant commander, acknowledged that he and his Pentagon colleagues usually did not shout.

"I would hope we don't have to yell like that to get attention," he said.

There were no women in the exercise, a measure of the male-centered environment of both Marine officers and traders. That was about all they had in common. The Marines were much older, with shorter haircuts and no fashion excesses, even though they seemed to enjoy the difference.

After two hours, many of the Marines were still far from any chance of profit on their fictional trades.

But the traders saw potential. "Every one of them is getting better and better," Mr. Coakley said.

The Marines were slow to adjust to the bellowing, arm-waving techniques used in the trading room at the World Trade Center. Colonel Harkins was soon booming out simulated bids, but many of the highest ranking officers — accustomed to attentive silence when

YANKS: Clinton Presses Effort to Win Congressional Backing for Bosnia Peace Mission

Continued from Page 1

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France to End Tests in 3 Months

Reuters

PARIS — France said Wednesday it would complete its nuclear tests in the South Pacific before the end of February, three months ahead of schedule.

"The final series of French nuclear tests will end before the end of February 1996, long before the date initially announced of May 31, 1996," Defense Minister Charles Millon told the Senate.

Greenpeace Appeals Boat Seizures

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Greenpeace said Wednesday that it had appealed a Tahitian court ruling not to order the return of two ships and a helicopter seized during protests against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

"We will appeal this all the way," said Duncan Currie, a Greenpeace lawyer. "The French state can take on comfort in this decision. The decision is a triumph of brute force over law."

The Rainbow Warrior II and the Greenpeace, together with a helicopter and inflatable boats, were seized by French commandos off Mururoa Atoll on Sept. 1, four days before the first in the series of French nuclear tests.

The Rainbow Warrior had breached an exclusion zone. France justified the Greenpeace seizure because its helicopter had entered a forbidden zone.

French commandos off Mururoa Atoll on Sept. 1, four days before the first in the series of French nuclear tests.

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AIDS: Natural Substances Said to Stop HIV Virus

Continued from Page 1

people should be wary of assuming that the substances will be useful as a treatment. More than a decade of experience with AIDS has taught him, he said, that many things that look great in the test tube, "never make it to the major league."

"It's very exciting," said Dr. Bruce Walker, who is director of the AIDS research center at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. But, he said, "you have to be cautious" in extrapolating that the substances could be used to treat people with AIDS. The substances "may have other effects on the body, including potentially toxic effects, if given in large amounts."

Yet at the same time as the discoveries are creating a buzz among researchers, they reveal, once again, the intense rivalries in this difficult field and the extraordinary complexity of AIDS research.

One of the papers was rushed into print as a letter to the editor rather than a full article in Nature, a British science journal, when its author, Dr. Reinhard Kurth, president of the Paul Ehrlich Institute in Langen, Germany, realized he had competition.

He learned that Dr. Robert C. Gallo, formerly of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and now director of the new Institute for Human Virology at the University of Maryland, had a similar result.

And Dr. Gallo's paper, scheduled to be published in the Dec. 15 issue of the journal Science, was made public Wednesday evening to share the spotlight with Dr. Kurth's paper.

Moreover, the two groups have found different substances. Dr. Gallo and his colleagues, including Dr. Paolo Lusso, who

is now at the San Raffaele Scientific Institute in Milan, report that three chemicals known as chemokines, which are part of the body's inflammatory response, are released by a class of white blood cells and stop HIV from growing.

Dr. Kurth and his colleagues report, from studies of African green monkeys, that the white blood cells produce a hormone, interleukin 16, that stops the AIDS virus. He adds that human cells produce a nearly identical hormone.

Several AIDS researchers said they were betting on Dr. Gallo's chemokines because his paper documents their effects fully and because they are active at much lower concentrations than interleukin 16. But others say that both Dr. Kurth and Dr. Gallo might be correct and that there might be two types of natural substances that inhibit HIV.

MARINES: Land On Wall St.

Continued from Page 1

must track orders by their rivals on the floor and react swiftly to contracts to buy and sell commodities. The contracts amount to bets on the future prices of goods.

The men in olive-drab slacks and wool pullovers seemed happy to try. "Eighty bid!" General Hearnsey said firmly. A tall colonel, after being nudged by a trader, nodded and said "sold," almost too softly to be heard. The two men studied their order forms and tried to record accurately their small triumph.

The Marines were slow to adjust to the bellowing, arm-waving techniques used in the trading room at the World Trade Center. Colonel Harkins was soon booming out simulated bids, but many of the highest ranking officers — accustomed to attentive silence when

they spoke — took longer to catch up.

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SERBS: Concerns Heard

Continued from Page 1

agreements" addressing the Serbs' situation.

The separatist Serbs in Bosnia, led by Radovan Karadzic, hold the southern suburb of Grbavica, and several other less central districts to the west and northwest, including Ilidza and Vogosca. These places have been the scene of fierce fighting during 42 months of war, and the people there are among the most trenchantly committed to the Bosnian Serbian cause.

A further 40,000 Serbs live in parts of the city controlled by the government. Many have faced occasional harassment or discrimination during the war.

The status of Sarajevo, given in its entirety to the Bosnian government by Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, during the peace talks near Dayton, Ohio, has emerged as the most immediately explosive issue in the planned implementation of the peace.

Mr. Milosevic, whose relations with Mr. Karadzic are bad, always viewed Sarajevo with some wariness as a potential power base for the Bosnian Serbian leader.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced Wednesday that it would open an office in Ilidza. It appears that only a substantial international presence will prevent a mass exodus of Serbs.

A conference in London on Friday will consider means to ensure the implementation of the Dayton agreement, which calls for the return of all refugees, complete freedom of movement and respect for the rights of all ethnic groups.

Such principles have appeared on many pieces of paper since the war began, but have never been applied because fear and anger are rampant in Bosnia.

In particular, the London conference, to be attended by 52 countries, will seek to set up an international police force that would be deployed throughout Bosnia, establish the mechanism for the holding of democratic elections next year and coordinate the funding of a multibillion-dollar reconstruction program.

Mr. Burns said this police force, rather than the 60,000-strong NATO force being sent to enforce the peace agreement, would probably play the central role in mediating any conflict between the Bosnian government and Serbs in the Serbian-held suburbs of Sarajevo.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Ulcer Agent and Cancer

Bacterium Gene May Attack Stomach

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some bacteria that cause ulcers and intestinal inflammation have a gene that can cause a breakdown of the stomach lining that in turn increases the risk of cancer, researchers said.

The bacterium, *Helicobacter pylori*, is known to be an important cause of stomach ulcers around the world and has previously been linked to certain relatively rare stomach cancers. But because the bacterium is present in many people who never develop cancer, scientists have wondered what role it may play in the disease.

In a report published Wednesday in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Dutch and American researchers said a study of gastric biopsy specimens taken from an average of 11½ years apart from 38 patients indicated that the presence of certain strains of *H. pylori* increased the risk of severe inflammation and precancerous changes in the gastrointestinal system.

Dr. Ernst J. Kuipers and colleagues at Free University Hospital in Amsterdam and Dr. Martin J. Blaser and co-workers at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, found that strains of *H. pylori* strongly associated with cancer risk possessed a gene called *cagA*.

Dr. Kuipers said in a telephone interview that at the beginning of the study period, 33 percent of the patients with *cagA*-type *H. pylori* had moderate to severe disruption of the stomach lining, compared with 18 percent of patients with the non-*cagA* variety.

When tissue from the patients was examined 11½ years later, the report said, 62 percent of those with the *cagA*-type bacteria had moderate to severe lining destruction, compared with 32 percent of those with non-*cagA* bacteria.

In people with severe breakdown of the stomach lining, Dr. Kuipers said, about 10 percent may go on to develop stomach cancer after 10 years.

Blaser said in an interview that 60 percent of the strains of *H. pylori* found in the United States have the *cagA* gene.

The prevalence of *H. pylori*, believed to spread by contact between people, has declined in the United States in recent decades, as has the incidence of stomach cancer, he said.

Studies indicate the prevalence of *H. pylori*, which persists in the stomach for a lifetime, is about 10 percent in healthy people under age 30, rising to 60 percent in people over age 60.

However, if this many people are infected with *H. pylori* and so much of that infection is with the suspect *cagA* strains, how do researchers explain that the incidence of stomach cancer has declined by 60 percent in the United States over the last 30 years?

"We know from examining diseases such as tuberculosis that a lot more people are infected with the bacteria than become ill," Dr. Blaser said. "So there are obviously other factors involved."

Among those variables, he said, were differences among the bacterial strains and those who got infected, factors like diet, smoking or other infections, and how old people were when they got infected.



Dr. Mark D. Shulman, who has applied his weather expertise to many lawsuits and trials, at his home in Woodstock, New York.

From Clinical to Cultural

Psychiatrists Take a New Approach

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The patient seemed psychotic, complaining in a listless ramble, "My soul is not with me anymore — I can't do anything." Seriously disturbed, she had been taken to a psychiatric hospital by her relatives.

The psychiatrist who interviewed the woman discovered the problem had begun when she got bad news from her native Ecuador. An uncle she was close to had died unexpectedly.

"I realized that her clinical picture fit a syndrome known in Latin American cultures as *susto*, or loss of the soul," said Dr. Juan Mezrich, a psychiatrist at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in Manhattan, who treated the woman. "In facing the tragic news, the soul of the patient departs with the dead person, leaving the person soulless. In our psychiatric terms, we would say she was depressed."

Dr. Mezrich is at the forefront of a new movement in psychiatry to recognize the cultural trappings that patients bring with them, and to shape diagnosis and treatment accordingly. In the last five years the movement, which comes at a time when an increasing proportion of psychiatric patients in America come from an array of cultures, has led to a growing stream of books and scholarly articles on cultural influences in mental health. Virtually every professional convention for psychotherapists now offers a workshop on how culture affects psychiatric problems.

Last month *The American Journal of Psychiatry* published guidelines for psychiatric evaluation that for the first time explicitly recommended that a patient's cultural or ethnic background be considered, including how the patient understands the illness.

For example, the woman from Ecuador was at first misdiagnosed as psychotic by another psychiatrist. But Dr. Mezrich, who is from Peru, not only knew about the *susto* syndrome but also devised a treatment for her that drew upon his understanding of her background.

"Instead of just giving her antidepressants, I tried an approach based on Hispanic culture," he said. "There, for *susto*, you would expect to have a mourning ritual to help the person assimilate the loss. So, with her family, we organized a sort of wake where everyone talked about the loss of her uncle and what it meant to them."

The wake "was quite powerful for her," Dr. Mezrich said. "She didn't need any antidepressants, and within a few meetings, including two with her family, her symptoms lifted and she was back participating fully in life once again."

The anthropological study of psychiatric disorders like *susto* has yielded a fascinating list of syndromes known only in one or another culture, like the sudden, violent outburst known as *amok* in Malaysia; or *koro*, the East Asian terror for anxiety that one's sexual organs will recede into one's body with fatal consequence. Anthropologists say these are not mere ethnographic curiosities. Rather, they say, the syndromes illustrate a broader point, that notions of mental disorder, if not the disorders themselves, are shaped by culture.

Indeed, some disorders of the mind that are well recognized in some cultures simply have no equivalent in Western psychiatry. One such is *taijin kyofusho*, a Japanese malady that loosely translates as "fear of people." The name describes a morbid dread that one will do something that will embarrass other people.

The syndrome revolves around social shame," said Dr. Arthur Kleinman, a medical anthropologist and psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School. "The closest equivalent Western psychiatric diagnosis is social phobia, but that is an anxiety disorder, a fear that people will criticize you. It's not at all the same thing. Japanese clinicians say this psychological problem simply has no parallel in our own culture or diagnostic system — we don't think of the fear of embarrassing other people as a psychological syndrome."

THE stamp of culture on mental disorders extends to America, Dr. Kleinman asserts. He contends that there are psychiatric syndromes unique to Western industrialized societies. "Anorexia nervosa seems as culture-bound to America and similar industrialized cultures as *amok* is to Malaysia," Dr. Kleinman said.

Dr. Spero Manson, a medical anthropologist in the psychiatry department at the University of Colorado Health Science Center and a Chippewa, said: "There is simply no such thing as anorexia among native peoples in North America. The overconcern with body stereotypes isn't relevant in Indian cultures — the grave concern with slenderness is itself seen as absurd. Native people would be very concerned about a person who was willfully wasting away, but you just don't find it, except perhaps among highly acculturated Indians."

Dr. Kleinman says that although exotic disorders exist most mental health workers will not confront them directly, but rather will have to deal with differences in how patients describe or experience universal problems like depression. "You need to understand the idiom of distress — how a person talks about his problem," Dr. Kleinman said.

The Stormy Cases of a Weather Detective

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

WOODSTOCK, New York — Weather or not is the question that Dr. Mark D. Shulman asks himself whenever a famous case comes to trial.

As a forensic meteorologist, he is less concerned with who did it than with how the weather might have affected pieces of evidence or testimony. Was it sunny, cloudy, raining, dry, hot or cold? Was the moon shining or the wind blowing, and if so, in which direction? If a storm was involved, was it a freak occurrence or one that people should have been prepared for?

In the O.J. Simpson trial, for example, air conditions played a role in such important issues as the melting of Ben & Jerry's ice cream, the shrinkage of the bloody glove and the deterioration of unprotected DNA.

Forensic meteorologists can assist in such matters as the evaluation of footprints in the snow, the degree of visibility at the time of an incident, whether an instance of severe weather might have been expected or was an "act of God" that could not be anticipated, whether slippery conditions had existed long enough before an accident to have permitted property owners to alleviate a hazard, how far away screams of distress could have been heard or how long a body might have

been floating in a bathtub, based on air conditions and evaporation rates.

Dr. Shulman, professor emeritus and former chairman of the meteorology department at Rutgers University, said the task was often not as simple as it might seem. In most cases, it goes well beyond consulting weather reports in the newspaper or the Farmer's Almanac, as Abraham Lincoln did when he discredited the sole witness in a murder case. The witness claimed to have seen the slaying by the light of the moon, but Lincoln, citing the 1857 Farmer's Almanac, showed that the moon was in its first quarter and riding low on the horizon at the time of the crime, so that it would have shed almost no light on the crime scene.

The more typical tasks of forensic meteorology, Dr. Shulman said, require an ability to interpret recorded weather data and an intimate knowledge of local conditions. "The job of the forensic meteorologist is to determine what were the likely conditions — temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, ice and snow, etc. — at an area other than where weather data were recorded, often an area some distance away," Dr. Shulman said in an interview at his home here. The expert must understand how the "microclimate" at the site in question differs from circumstances at nearby weather stations.

For example, he said, "the weather at the site may be affected by cold air

drainage or other unexpected thermal effects."

To determine, say, if conditions might have favored the occurrence of drifting snow, a meteorologist "may first have to examine prior air and soil temperatures, cloudiness, wind speed and direction and humidity," Dr. Shulman said. "The determination of precipitation may require the use of surface weather observations from several stations, radar reports, satellite imagery and a knowledge of the climatology of storms that are common to the region," he said, adding that it might also be necessary to factor in moderating influences from nearby urban centers. These centers are called "heat islands" because of greater fuel use, waste heat from transportation systems and solar heat absorbed and retained by concrete structures and road surfaces.

IN many of the cases in which Dr. Shulman provided expert testimony, his findings were strengthened by the climatological studies he and his graduate students conducted through the years, including an evaluation of the urban heat island in the New York-New Jersey area, the frequency and severity of area thunderstorms and the force and frequency of strong winds in the area.

In one case, the insurance company for a New Jersey warehouse near New York Harbor had refused to pay for

extensive flood damage to stored equipment after a thunderstorm. The insurer asserted that the warehouse should have anticipated the risk of flooding and taken measures to protect the equipment. But Dr. Shulman examined data from the National Climatic Data Center and research reports from the National Weather Service and concluded that the storm had been of extraordinary intensity, producing winds of hurricane force and record-high tides in the harbor.

"Even if the National Weather Service had issued early warnings of severe weather," he concluded, "the warehouse could not have anticipated a storm of this magnitude and would not have been able to protect the equipment that got damaged as a result."

When a display tent from a roadside business was blown from its moorings during a summer thunderstorm and flung into a passing car, severely injuring the driver, Dr. Shulman analyzed the radar data, wind direction and speed and intensity of the storm and compared the findings with the results of a five-year study of area thunderstorms that had been conducted. He could then show that "storms of this magnitude occurred on average 10 times a season in that part of New Jersey" and therefore the storm that precipitated the accident was no act of God. The driver, who had sued the roadside business, was awarded all the money she had sought.

IN BRIEF

Global Health Groups Target River Blindness

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Armed with a new confidence that it is possible to wipe out diseases that have plagued humans for centuries, international health and development officials have announced an assault on a debilitating tropical malady, river blindness, even as they celebrated the imminent demise of another, Guinea worm disease.

United Nations health organizations, the World Bank and private groups announced a 12-year international program to control and eventually wipe out river blindness in Africa, an effort they

said should save millions from the blindness, disfigurement and discomfort of the parasitic disease formally known as onchocerciasis.

The new program is modeled on the highly successful Onchocerciasis Control Program that since 1974 has largely eliminated river blindness as a major health problem in an 11-country region of West Africa. Treatment programs will be established in parts of 16 nations not in the original program, officials said.

James D. Wolfenson, president of the World Bank, said several countries and organizations had pledged \$20 million of the estimated \$124 million needed for the river blindness program.

The new attack on river blindness follows an announcement that Guinea worm disease, another parasitic condition, should be entirely eliminated within a year. Guinea worm disease occurs when people drink water containing tiny water fleas that have ingested microscopic Guinea worm larvae.

Elderly Confined at Home May Lack Vitamin D

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Old people who must stay at home and are deprived of sunlight may suffer a previously un-

recognized Vitamin D deficiency, causing bone loss, pain and weakness, according to a study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Sitting by a sunny window won't help, said the report from Union Memorial Hospital's Division of Geriatrics in Baltimore, because glass filters out a part of ultraviolet light needed to produce the vitamin on the skin.

"Because this study excluded subjects with diseases and medications that might further increase the risk for Vitamin D deficiency, the findings from this sample probably underestimate the prevalence of Vitamin D status in the sunlight-deprived elderly," it added.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the world's best partnerships added to its large collection of titles at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals. David Berkowitz and Larry Cohen won the Blue Ribbon Pairs, their sixth national victory together. Berkowitz celebrated his birthday by winning the event for the second time.

The bidding was the sort of battle that typically occurs when each side has a fit and the vulnerability is favorable for the side with fewer high cards. Three no-trump and four hearts would have been interesting contracts, and were often made at other tables. But North-South saved in four spades, knowing that a three-trick defeat for a loss of 500 would be profitable but a four-trick defeat for 800 would be a disaster.

Cohen introduced a subtle four-diamond bid, to suggest a lead against four hearts or four no-trump, and became the declarer in four spades doubled. A club was led to the queen, and East cashed another club winner. He then played the ace and another diamond in the hope of giving his partner a ruff. Cohen seized the opportuni-

BOOKS

LEWIS CARROLL: A Biography

By Morton N. Cohen. Illustrated. 577 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf. Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

SINCE its publication more than a century ago, Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" has produced a mind-boggling array of interpretations.

It has been analyzed as an allegory of Darwinian evolution, reduced to a series of mathematical puzzles and debunked as a parable about the ordeal of birth. Freudians have interpreted it as a quest for sexual gratification, logicians have unraveled it as a sequence of arcane riddles and religious scholars have read it as a parody of doctrinal controversies.

To the critic Roger Sale, "Wonderland" is a "sharp, jabbing, nasty" book, which suggests that life is a "succession of follies and errors." And to the writer Humphrey Carpenter, it remains an "exploration of violence, death and Nothingness," a book conceived as "a mockery of Christian belief."

In his new biography of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (a/k/a Lewis Carroll), Morton

N. Cohen, professor emeritus of the City University of New York, offers a more personal and more optimistic reading of "Wonderland." He not only suggests that the book was closely based on indignities and difficulties experienced by Dodgson in his own youth but also argues that the book purveys a hopeful view of its heroine's (and by implication, all children's) ability to survive in a hostile world.

Although Cohen draws on new material in this volume (including letters and diary entries that have become available to the public only in recent years), the basic outlines of Dodgson's life have been well known for a long time: his strict Victorian upbringing, as the third of 11 children born to a small-town curate and his saintly wife; his long career at Oxford as a lecturer in mathematics; his enduring interest in games, puzzles and photography, and, of course, his obsession with young girls, chief among them Alice Liddell, for whom he created "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass."

In the hands of another biographer, Dodgson's story might well have become a prime example of what Joyce

Carol Oates has called "pathography," one of those sensationalistic, voyeuristic works that focus on "dysfunction and disaster," foolishness and failure. In Cohen, however, Dodgson has had the good fortune to find a biographer who is as compassionate as he is judicious, a biographer intent on using the life to shed light on the work, rather than the work to pillory the life.

He situates Dodgson's reverence for the idea of childhood in context with the thinking of such contemporaries as Dickens and Tennyson and traces his large artistic and philosophical debts to William Blake, taking care to portray Dodgson as both a highly eccentric individual and a product of his age.

Cohen does not minimize the creepier aspects of Dodgson's nature (his penchant for taking photos of naked girls and his continual pursuit of new "child friends"), but he repeatedly stresses that the God-fearing Dodgson tried hard never to overstep the strict bounds of Victorian propriety.

Dodgson always asked parents to sit in on his photo sessions and asked them to give their blessings to his epistolary friendships with their children as well. Whatever darker sexual

impulses Dodgson might have had, Cohen suggests, were sublimated in his work, where his secret yearnings were translated into creative acts.

Alice Liddell's mother did not take such a benign view of the attention Dodgson lavished on her daughter, and in June 1863, an irrevocable break between Dodgson and the Liddell family occurred.

Because a crucial page from Dodgson's diary is missing, Cohen says, the exact reasons for the break are impossible to ascertain. In any case, "Charles somehow offended and was exiled" from the Liddells' lives.

The remainder of Dodgson's life seems to have been a long, sad effort to come to terms with the loss of Alice and the feelings of joy and guilt that she and her sisters had awakened in his heart.

In "Wonderland" (published in 1865), he wrote down the tales he had told them on a summer's afternoon, amplifying the story as he went along to capture, in Cohen's words, "the disappointments, fears, and bewilderment that all children encounter" in their dealings with authoritarian, pompous and mystifying adults.

"Through the Looking Glass," published in 1871 and

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Pierre Androuet, founder of the *Guilde des Fromagers de France*, is reading "Talleyrand ou le sphinx incompris" by Jean Orioux.

"From yesterday we learn about today," Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord was involved in the coup that brought Napoleon to power and took part in most of the negotiations during the Napoleonic wars." (Margaret Kemp, *TH*)



inspired, in part, by the Prince and Princess of Wales' visit to Oxford in 1863, is a decidedly more melancholy book, casting

Dodgson as the hapless White Knight who watches Alice go off on her own to become a queen. "Loss and rejection have replaced friendship and conviviality," Cohen writes, "and Charles' only consolation now lies in nostalgia."

In the course of recounting the story of Dodgson's life, Cohen makes several assertions that are sure to create debate among Lewis Carroll scholars. He argues that Dodgson's "belief in the Bible and the teachings of Christ was never shaken," and that "anyone who sees him plain knows just how inconceivable it

would have been for him to parody, mock or satirize any part of church doctrine."

He suggests that Dodgson's conflicted feelings about his father (adoration alternating with rebellion) animated much of his work and may have also contributed to his attraction to young girls.

The book's one flaw, a looping, thematic structure that makes for many repetitions, might have been avoided had Cohen only listened to the advice the White Rabbit receives in "Wonderland": "Begin at the beginning, and go on till you come to the end: then stop."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
National prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Amid Expansion, Pubs Spur Bass To Higher Profit

Carlton Seeks Global Growth As Profit Rises

Carlton said its pretax profit for the year ended Sept. 30 was \$246.7 million (\$380 million), compared with £190 million a year earlier. Analysts' estimates ranged from \$236 million to \$267 million.

Michael Green, the chairman, said new partnerships aimed at launching channels in Europe and Southeast Asia were "only a beginning" and that Carlton wanted "to do much more internationally" and was "constantly seeking the right opportunities."

Television broadcasting revenue rose 35 percent to £670.1 million, and operating profit rose 72 percent to £122.8 million. Carlton shares closed at £10, up 3 pence. (Bloomberg, AFX)

Bass lost the top market-share position among Britain's brewers to Scottish & Newcastle PLC, which took over Courage Ltd. this year.

Straton recently acquired large stakes in seven Czech companies from Harvard Group, a Czech investment concern, owned by Central European Media Enterprises Ltd. Straton said it would pursue other media investments in the region.

Investors have until Dec. 15 to buy the new shares. Olivetti is making the issue to plug losses in its personal computer division and to finance invest-

- Talks on a new diamond deal are continuing between Russian officials and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the deputy chairman of Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd. said.
- Continental AG will cut 190 jobs at its Hannover-Stöcken

Straton recently acquired large stakes in seven Czech companies from Harvard Group, a Czech investment concern.

Indexes					Most Active				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Dow Jones	2991.25	3002.25	2987.50	2991.13	+1.87	10,854,142	14.94	14.94	0.00
Indus. Index	1261.25	1267.25	1258.75	1261.13	+0.38	6,282,252	20.94	20.94	0.00
Trans.	229.25	232.25	228.75	229.13	+0.38	8,612,475	0.14	0.14	0.00
Utilities	226.25	228.25	225.75	226.13	+0.39	3,678,876	7.76	7.76	0.00
NYSE	1784.50	1792.50	1778.50	1784.38	+3.30	1,752,612	2.50	2.50	0.00
Standard & Poor's					NYSE				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Industrials	697.37	703.11	692.40	697.00	+5.69	4,376,611	2.25	2.25	0.00
Transp.	229.27	232.01	228.54	229.00	+0.73	1,175,325	0.14	0.14	0.00
Utilities	226.27	228.01	225.64	226.00	+0.73	592,938	1.44	1.44	0.00
Commodities	62.34	63.24	61.84	62.24	+0.90	1,175,325	0.14	0.14	0.00
SP 500	261.11	264.49	260.18	261.50	+3.30	2,841,179	7.76	7.76	0.00
NYSE	1784.50	1792.50	1778.50	1784.38	+3.30	2,796,314	2.50	2.50	0.00
NASDAQ					NASDAQ				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Composites	331.48	332.44	328.83	331.00	+1.84	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Biotech	109.11	110.11	108.11	109.00	+0.89	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Transp.	109.11	110.11	108.11	109.00	+0.89	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Finance	57.91	57.77	57.97	57.97	+1.31	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
NASDAQ					NASDAQ				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Composites	109.11	110.11	108.11	109.00	+0.89	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Biotech	109.11	110.11	108.11	109.00	+0.89	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Transp.	109.11	110.11	108.11	109.00	+0.89	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Finance	129.13	125.91	128.13	129.00	+3.20	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
AMEX					AMEX				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Composites	54.58	54.73	53.79	54.58	+1.81	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Dow Jones					Dow Jones				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
30 Bonds	105.16	105.16	105.00	105.00	+0.00	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
10 Utilities	105.16	105.16	105.00	105.00	+0.00	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
10 Industrials	105.16	105.16	105.00	105.00	+0.00	1,092,831	4.14	4.14	0.00
Trading Activity					Trading Activity				
NYSE					NYSE				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	1294	1410	1294	1410	1410	1410	1410	1410	1410
Declined	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987
Inched up	762	762	762	762	762	762	762	762	762
Total Issues	2119	3114	2119						

Dec. 6, 1955					High Low Close Chgs Opt					High Low Close Chgs Opt				
Grains					High Low Close Chgs Opt					High Low Close Chgs Opt				
CORN (CBOT)					GRANDE ALLEE (DETROIT)					INDUSTRIALS				
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(Continued)

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	25	河南	学生	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	15	江苏	儿童	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	55	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	40	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
周德胜	男	30	江西	医生	江西九江	
吴德胜	男	20	福建	学生	福建福州	
孙德胜	男	10	广东	儿童	广东广州	
郑德胜	男	60	广西	农民	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	50	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
马德胜	男	40	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
朱德胜	男	30	四川	学生	四川成都	
高德胜	男	20	云南	儿童	云南昆明	
何德胜	男	10	贵州	儿童	贵州贵阳	
罗德胜	男	5	陕西	儿童	陕西西安	
宋德胜	男	45	山西	农民	山西太原	
林德胜	男	35	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
周德胜	男	25	吉林	学生	吉林长春	
吴德胜	男	15	黑龙江	儿童	黑龙江哈尔滨	
孙德胜	男	55	内蒙古	商人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑德胜	男	40	宁夏	农民	宁夏银川	
冯德胜	男	30	甘肃	工人	甘肃兰州	
马德胜	男	20	青海	学生	青海西宁	
朱德胜	男	10	新疆	儿童	新疆乌鲁木齐	
高德胜	男	5	西藏	儿童	西藏拉萨	
何德胜	男	45	海南	农民	海南海口	
罗德胜	男	35	台湾	工人	台湾台北	
宋德胜	男	25	香港	学生	香港香港	
林德胜	男	15	澳门	儿童	澳门澳门	

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NAME (in block letters) _____

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COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/COUNTRY/CODE _____

COMPANY EC VAT ID No _____

Caltex Sells Its Stake in Refiner to Exxon Oil

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP



Pete Sampras, suffering a nose-bleed, went on to win his match.

Bloodied Sampras Wins

TENNIS Pete Sampras defied a nosebleed to make a winning start in the lucrative Grand Slam Cup in Munich, defeating a fellow American, Patrick McEnroe, 6-1, 7-6.

Sampras, who played matches in the Davis Cup finals in Moscow on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, suffered a nosebleed after winning the opening game of the match but then won the next four games.

"My body is a little bit tired," Sampras said afterward, "but we just have one more week to go," until the end of the tennis season.

Todd Martin, Sampras's Davis Cup doubles partner, beat the world No. 13, Sergi Bruguera, 7-6, 6-4. (AFP)

Games Add Snowboarding

OLYMPICS Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee president, said the Summer Olympics should not be expanded but added that there was room for more events in the Winter Games.

"We must keep the limit of 10,000 athletes as we did in Barcelona and for Atlanta," Samaranch said at the end of a three-day IOC executive board meeting in Karlsruhe, Japan.

At the meeting, the IOC approved the addition of snowboarding to the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano. (Reuters)

Ferguson Wins Appeal

SOCCER Duncan Ferguson, the Scotland and Everton striker who is the first player in Britain to be jailed for attacking an opponent, won an appeal against a separate 12-month ban that soccer authorities imposed for the offense.

The decision by a Scottish appeals judge means that Ferguson can resume playing for Everton immediately. (Reuters)

All Blacks Pick Hart

RUGBY UNION John Hart, who was turned down three times previously as the All Blacks coach by New Zealand rugby union chiefs, finally won the job on Wednesday. Hart will be New Zealand's first professional coach, but denied reports that his performance-related package would be worth \$162,000 a year. (Reuters)

Haley Unretires Again

Charles Haley, the Dallas Cowboys' star defensive end who said Monday that he was retiring, unretired again, then went to California for surgery Wednesday on a herniated disk in his lower back. It was the fourth time in his career Haley had announced his retirement. (AP)

Nantes Moves Ahead In Champions Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Nantes was held to a scoreless tie in the snow Wednesday by Panathinaikos, but still did well enough to advance to the quarterfinals of the European Cup, along with the Greek champions.

The French team, which needed only a tie to reach the last eight, had hoped to beat

its 2-0 first leg defeat in Bordeaux, forged into the lead by halftime.

In an uneventful second half, Betis failed to add to their score and conceded the tie to the visitors.

* In third-round, second-leg UEFA Cup matches, reported in some earlier editions:

SOCCER ROUNDUP

the Champions' League Group A leader and pass Panathinaikos on points, but the icy conditions made their neat, quick-passing style of play virtually ineffective.

Nantes played the best game but was not able to create scoring opportunities.

Blackburn Rovers 4, Rosenborg 1 Mike Newell stunned Rosenborg of Norway with three goals in nine minutes as the Blackburn Rovers belatedly struck winning form. Newell scored his hat trick in the 31st, 36th and 40th minutes to sweep Blackburn to a 4-1 victory, their first in Group B in their sixth and final match. With striker Alan Shearer scoring their first goal from a 15th minute spot kick, Blackburn cast off its previous wretched form — four defeats, one draw and just one goal — to salvage a degree of pride.

Borussia Dortmund 2, Glasgow Rangers 2 Glasgow recovered from losing its mid-fielder Paul Gascoigne to come away from Borussia Dortmund with a tie in their final Group C match. Gascoigne got his marching orders after being booked and then later arguing with the referee. For the Rangers, so dominant in the Scottish league, the result was some consolation after a disastrous European campaign that saw them finish last in Group C. Their late equalizer came from Gordon Durie. Borussia, meanwhile, went into the game already guaranteed of a quarterfinal date with the Group D winner, Ajax Amsterdam.

In other European Champions' League matches Wednesday: Aalborg tied Porto, 2-2, in Group A; Spartak Moscow defeated Legia Warsaw, 1-0, in Group B; Steaua Bucharest and Juventus tied, 0-0, in Group C; Ajax Amsterdam beat Ferencvaros, 4-0, and Real Madrid defeated Grasshopper Zurich, 2-0, in Group D.

* In a third-round, second-leg UEFA Cup match Wednesday, Bordeaux scored a 3-2 aggregate victory over Real Betis in Seville on an extraordinary goal by Zinedine Zidane.

Gaetan Huard, the Bordeaux goalkeeper, took a goal kick, Antony Bancarel knocked it forward, and the French international Zinedine Zidane, noticing Pedro Jaro well off his line, lobbed left-footed from 40 yards over the hapless goalkeeper after just four minutes. Betis, which then needed four goals to win qualification after

Roma 3, Brondby 1 Roma overturned a 2-1 first-leg deficit against Brondby to beat the Danes in the Italian capital with a last-ditch goal from Amedeo Carboni that lifted the team to a victory on aggregate.

Francesco Totti scored Roma's first goal in the 23d minute, and Abel Balbo, the Argentine striker, added another 26 minutes into the second half. But Peter Moeller, who had scored in the first leg, struck for Brondby six minutes from the end to make it 2-1 in the game and 3-3 on aggregate. (Reuters, AFP)

* The Yokohama Marinos won the J-League, the Japanese championship, on Wednesday when it beat the two-time defending champion Verdy Kawasaki, 1-0, in the second leg of the playoff. The Yokohama striker Masami Ihara headed home a free kick from the Argentine midfielder David Bisconti in the 29th minute at National Stadium in Tokyo.

Police Seek Jets' Suspended Guard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Carlton Haselrig, the New York Jets guard who has been missing for nine days, is believed to be driving a car a teammate reported stolen, the New York Post reported Wednesday.

Haselrig was suspended Monday by the National Football League for failing to comply with its substance-abuse policy. On the same day, a judge in Pittsburgh issued a warrant for him. Haselrig was due in court on charges of drunk driving and having an unregistered firearm. Last week he was fined in a Bayonne, New Jersey, court for driving erratically and arguing with the police officers who arrested him last month. Haselrig did not attend any of the hearings. No one seems to know where he is.

No stolen car report has been filed on a vehicle the Jets defensive end, Donald Evans, leased and then loaned to Haselrig.

The Post said Haselrig, 29, has been involved in at least one hit-and-run scrape with the car. The Post said Haselrig's wife, Sara, received a phone call after she paged her husband this weekend. The newspaper said she heard only the sound of breathing.

"He could be in a hotel somewhere," Evans said. "I think he's alone, but I don't think it's a good time for him to be by himself. When a person has a drug problem, you don't want to find him alone in a hotel room after something bad happens."

A one-time Pro Bowl selection for the Pittsburgh Steelers, Haselrig has had four stays in substance-abuse rehabilitation centers and has been arrested several times for incidents involving alcohol.

Dick Haley, the Jets' personnel director, said: "It's a shame because he's got a couple of nice children, and we just want to see him succeed." (AP, NYT)



Bordeaux's Geoffrey Toyes, left, battling for the ball with Oscar Arpon of Real Betis in a UEFA Cup game Wednesday.

Rockets Turn Tables on Jazz Clubs Shop Early for Free Agents

The Associated Press
Quite a rivalry has developed between Houston and Utah in the Midwest Division.

After the Jazz defeated the Rockets last week in Houston, the visiting team returned the favor Tuesday night. Hakeem Olajuwon scored 25 points, including four in the last 54 seconds, in a 103-100 victory.

"It's a great rivalry: Hall of Famers on both sides," Houston's coach, Rudy Tomjanovich, said. "We never gave up."

Houston has defeated the Jazz in the playoffs the last two seasons on the way to back-to-back NBA titles.

"I think they showed why they are the world champions," said Utah's coach, Jerry Sloan. Olajuwon's book shot gave the Rockets a 101-100 lead with 11 seconds to play and the Jazz couldn't score again. John Stockton passed to Bryon Russell on the baseline and the ball bounced off him and out of bounds with just three seconds left. Stockton fouled Sam Cassell on the inbound with 1.9 seconds remaining, and Cassell hit both free throws. Karl Malone's 26-footer at the buzzer skinned off the rim.

Malone finished with 27 points and 12 rebounds, and Chris Morris added 21.

For Houston, Robert Horry scored 25, including five three-pointers. Clyde Drexler scored 10 of his 17 points in the final quarter.

Spurs 117, Lakers 89 A rivalry of sorts has also developed between the Los Angeles Lakers and San Antonio, but the teams' latest meeting was a lot more lopsided than last season's second-round series.

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Spurs 112, Grizzlies 106 For expansion Vancouver, it's 15 successive losses and counting. After falling in Phoenix, the Grizzlies' losing streak is edging closer to the NBA record of 20 straight losses.

Charles Barkley gave Phoenix a quick start, then returned late in the game to help the Suns. He scored 11 of his 24 points in the first quarter.

Michael Finley, a rookie, scored 25 points for the Suns, while Blue Edwards and Greg Anthony had 22 points each for the Grizzlies.

SuperSonics 119, Raptors 88 The regular referees can't return soon enough for Toronto's Oliver Miller.

Furious over being ejected by a replacement referee, Michael Miller, after getting two technicals, Miller picked up a chair and looked ready to throw it until teammates dragged him away.

For Seattle, Shawn Kemp scored 21 and Gary Payton 18. Tracy Murray led the Raptors with 23 points.

Magic 114, Clippers 105 Antfernee Hardaway had 38 points to help Orlando hold off Los Angeles.

Loy Vaught had 22 points and a rookie point guard, Brent Barry, 14 of his 20 points in the fourth quarter for the Clippers to help turn a 13-point deficit into a 96-94 lead with 5:50 to play.

But the Orlando defense stiffened, holding Los Angeles to just one field goal thereafter.

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Clubs Shop Early for Free Agents

The Associated Press
Paul Molitor returned to his roots, signing with the Minnesota Twins, while Wade Boggs went back to the New York Yankees.

On the first busy day of the free agent signing season, Molitor agreed to a \$2 million, one-year contract with Minnesota. The 39-year-old designated hitter is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Boggs, 37, will receive about \$4 million over two years from the Yankees. With Boggs' signing complete, the Yankees seem set to announce a deal that would bring first baseman Tim Lincecum to New York from Seattle for third baseman Russ Davis and pitcher Sterling Hitchcock.

Florida, which traded outfielder Chuck Carr to Milwaukee, agreed to a \$1,275,000, two-year contract with outfielder Joe Orsulak. He was coming off a \$1.7 million, two-year contract with the New York Mets.

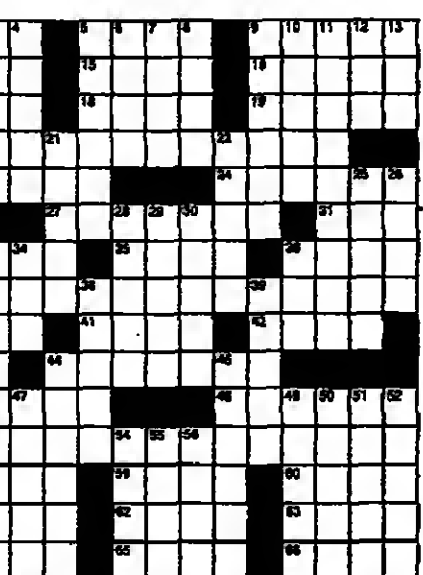
Third baseman Tim Wallach, not wanted back by Los Angeles, agreed to a minor-league contract with the California Angels.

Cal Ripken Jr., who surpassed Lou Gehrig's record of 2,131 consecutive games in the summer, will take another victory lap Sunday, when he will be named Sportsman of the Year by Sports Illustrated magazine.

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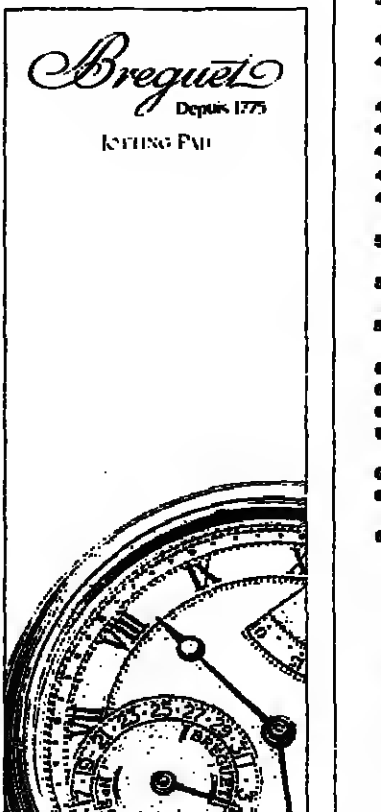


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Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 6

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SPORTS

Roy Leaves Quebec A Kingdom Divided

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Barely a month ago, the city of Montreal was convulsed by the possibility of separation. The Quebec vote on leaving Canada and becoming independent consumed countless hours of airtime, countless pages of newspaper, countless debates in cafes and subways.

Separation was narrowly defeated. But another controversial separation has occurred. Patrick Roy, arguably the best goalie in hockey, has left the Montreal Canadiens. Roy has been traded to the Colorado Avalanche, a team that abandoned Quebec over the summer in a five-player deal. Pierre Larocque, Colorado's general manager and Roy's former agent, completed the deal in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Again, Montreal — and, to some extent, the rest of Canada — is swept up in the crisis. The leading French and English newspapers each carried 12 or more articles about Roy's impending departure on Tuesday morning.

The radio talk-shows are buzzing. Roy's news conference Monday night was carried nationwide on French and English television.

"The dust from the referendum has not even settled and here we are in another debate that divides Quebec down the middle," wrote the columnist Michel Auger in *Le Journal de Montreal*.

The circumstances of Roy's exit added to the controversy. Saturday night, during a loss at home to the Detroit Red Wings, Roy mouthed off to team president Ron Smith. Corey after he was pulled in the second period, by which time he had allowed nine goals. Roy felt that Mario Tremblay, the coach, should have taken him out earlier.

"This is my last game in Montreal," he told Corey in the stands, then turned back to him and added: "Did you understand?"

Corey apparently did. Roy, 30, was suspended with pay and then traded.

On Monday, Roy said: "I would like to have left a different memory of myself for

Montreal." Roy apologized to fans but not to management for his behavior.

Many feel that this is the worst thing to happen to Canadian hockey since Wayne Gretzky left Edmonton for Los Angeles in 1988. The Canadiens, with 24 Stanley Cups (the past two with Roy in goal) are the winningest team in hockey. Roy is not just a good goalie, he is idolized in Montreal. A native of Quebec City, Roy's mother tongue is French, always a plus in the last French hockey city in North America after the Quebec Nordiques' move to Denver.

As the Canadian Press reporter Alan Adams said on television after Roy's news conference Monday: "I wouldn't want to be Mario Tremblay. He just chased God out of town." Friction with Tremblay was the underlying cause of the separation, and perhaps underneath that, the fact that the Canadiens have had a lousy year. Last spring, for the first time in 25 years, they failed to make the NHL playoffs. This season, Les Habitants lost their first five games.

In response, Corey sacked Jacques Demers, the coach, and Serge Savard, the general manager. Demers always had treated Roy as a player more equal than the others. Tremblay and Rejean Houle, Savard's replacement, were more inclined to see Roy as a really good goalie and no more.

"Some people blame Patrick and some blame Mario. But Mario is the coach," said Michel Bergeron, former coach of the Nordiques and the New York Rangers, and now a hockey commentator for radio and television in Montreal.

Tremblay, 39, who played for the Canadiens and then was a sports broadcaster, never coached before. Houle, the 46-year-old former public relations director for the Molson-O'Keefe brewery (Molson's owns the Canadiens), also is new to hockey management, though he too played for the Habs. Quickly, the province of Quebec (filled, as Maclean's magazine put it, with "6 million coaches without portfolios") divided over who was right.

Auger likened the debate to the debate over independence. The pro-Roy faction



Flyers' Eric Lindros tumbling, after check by Detroit's Vladimir Konstantinov.

favors a "distinct status," just as separatists want Quebec to be a "distinct society." Tremblay supporters, Auger said, believe that "all players should be equal, just as all the provinces should be equal," an opinion held by many of those who wish to remain in Canada. French speakers tend to side with Roy, English speakers with Tremblay.

Roy lives in Quebec year-round, unlike

many team members, and is so active in charities for children's cancer that a new wing of a Montreal hospital is being named after him.

The next few games will be tough. Coaching the Canadiens, Maclean's magazine said a few years back, "is probably the toughest job a Canadian could have that does not involve mine shafts or keeping the peace in Sarajevo."

Panthers Back on Top After Beating Capitals

The Associated Press

The Florida Panthers are back on top in the NHL's Atlantic Division after defeating the Washington Capitals.

"The key to our success is a solid all-around team effort," Scott Mellanby said after the Panthers improved their NHL

NHL ROUNDOUP

best record with a 4-3 victory Tuesday night over Washington. "We get great goaltending and everyone concentrates hard on defense."

The Panthers climbed over the Philadelphia Flyers, who lost 5-3, at Detroit. Florida has 39 points to 38 for the Flyers. The New York Rangers are another point back in third place in the hottest division race in the National Hockey League.

Jesse Belanger had two goals and an assist, and Scott Mellanby also had three points for the Panthers.

Red Wings 5, Flyers 3 In Detroit, defenseman Paul Coffey moved within three assists of another career milestone as the Red Wings snapped Philadelphia's eight-game winning streak.

Coffey, who assisted on two of three goals in the second period that gave Detroit a 4-0 lead, improved his career assist total to 997.

That leaves him just three away from becoming the first defenseman in NHL history with 1,000 assists. He is already the NHL career leader for goals, assists and points for a defenseman.

Detroit, which has won five straight, reversed the only defeat in its last 13 games, a 4-1 setback Nov. 24 at Philadelphia.

Penguins 6, Islanders 3 Mario Lemieux extended his point-scoring streak to nine games with a goal and three assists as visiting Pittsburgh won its sixth straight.

Markus Nashund had a goal and two assists, and Tomas Sandstrom, Glen Murray, Chris Joseph and Jaromir Jagr also scored for the Penguins.

Braves 6, Stars 4 Sandy Moger and Steve Leach had third-period goals, and Adam Oates scored twice to lift Boston over visiting Dallas.

Moger's goal came with 2:33 left in the game, on a rebound of his own shot to put the Bruins on top, 5-4. Leach scored his fifth of the season into an empty net with 27 seconds left.

Maple Leafs 4, Senators 1 Backup goaltender Damian Rhodes made 39 saves as Toronto defeated visiting Ottawa and extended the Senators' winless streak to 14.

Mike Craig, Benoit Hogue and Todd Warriner scored for the Maple Leafs, who were winless in five games before meeting the Senators. Doug Gilmour also got credit for a goal the Senators scored on themselves.

Avalanche 12, Sharks 2 In Denver, Valeri Kamensky recorded his first career hat trick, and Colorado tied a franchise record for goals in a game.

The scoring outburst marked the third time Colorado scored 12 goals in a game. The last time was 11 years ago when the team was in Quebec. The Avalanche also matched a club record with six first-period goals.

Kamensky had two goals in the opening period, and Peter Forsberg finished with a goal and three assists as Colorado broke a season-worst three-game losing streak.

Blues 1, Flames 1 German Titov scored the tying goal for Calgary with 4:03 left in the third period as the Flames gained a tie with visiting St. Louis.

With the Flames on a power play, Titov pounced on a rebound of Phil Housley's shot and went around the fallen Grant Fuhr, sliding a backhand behind the Blues' goaltender. That brought the Flames even after Craig Johnson had given the Blues a 1-0 lead earlier in the third period.

The game was played before a Saddledome crowd of 16,284, the smallest crowd of the season for the Flames, who are now winless in five games on home ice and have just one victory at home all season.

Canucks 6, Oilers 4 Roman Oksita had two goals as the Canucks, playing at home in Vancouver, won back-to-back games for the first time this season.

Vancouver scored early to lead 4-2 in the first period and 5-2 after the second. The Oilers are winless in five games.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

BASEBALL

SOCCER

UFCU CUP

WIZARD OF ID

THE FAR SIDE

BLONDIE

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

HUBBY

POQUE

YOANNE

NURTIME

BEETLE BAILEY

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD OF ID

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BLONDIE

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

HUBBY

ART BUCHWALD

A Banana Split

WASHINGTON—I made a terrible mistake the other day after hearing the congressional debate on the budget. I turned to my favorite Diamond Taxi driver, Mo, and said, "This country is getting worse than a banana republic."

To my surprise Mo took umbrage at this remark and said, "That wasn't a nice thing to say. I come from a banana republic, and we would never behave like this."

"I'm sorry, Mo. It's just that nobody in Washington gives a damn about anything except power, and the only thing that comes to mind is what spoiled banana peels our legislators really are."

Mo told me, "I picked up a

senator this morning and I asked him if he was responsible for the temporary furloughing of many government employees, why did members of Congress still accept their salaries? He responded, 'Let's not mix oranges and bananas. The workers laid off did not hold essential positions in the government and therefore could be sent home. Congress, on the other hand, is essential and must be paid.'

"Well, if we aren't a banana republic, what kind of republic are we?" I wanted to know.

Mo said, "A struggling republic, a bankrupt republic or even a rotten tomato republic, but certainly not one that compares with the top bananas."

"Why not?"
"All people are concerned about right now are the presidential elections. In a banana republic, elections are decided beforehand. You hold them only when you are sure that you're going to win."

"The citizens respect their leaders in a banana republic—unlike the United States, where every time someone gets elected they have to hire a lawyer to defend themselves against a Justice Department special prosecutor."

"In a banana republic, when there is a budget crisis, the leaders send the troops into the street. In this country, the leaders go out and play golf, and the Congress pretends to be serious."

"In a banana republic, we throw the opposition into the slammer. That's why everyone thinks twice before shutting down the president's dining room."

"I'll tell you another thing: No leader in a banana republic would shut down an entire government just because he had to sit in the back of the plane."

By David Richards
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK—Sidney Poitier topped so many barriers in Hollywood he was once called "film-land's Jackie Robinson." But on this particular day he seems to be trying excessively hard not to take credit for his trailblazing career.

"I've been extremely fortunate in that I've been a party to some very interesting films," he acknowledges. "I don't deny that I brought something to them. But once the magic is made, one has to keep an eye on all the component elements, not just the corner that might shine the brightest. Do you know what I mean?"

He cites the 1967 Academy Award winner "In the Heat of the Night" as an example. "Most of the praise goes to Rod Steiger, myself and the other actors involved. We got far more recognition, more accolades—is that a word?—than did Norman Jewison, the director. And Norman Jewison is a remarkable filmmaker. That movie was a terrific, terrific example of his gift. I derive a good deal of satisfaction from films like 'Guess Who's Coming to Dinner,' 'The Defiant Ones' and 'Lilies of the Field.' But the interest of these films has very little to do with me. They were conceived by someone else, written by someone else and directed by someone else. If truth be told, I was just an actor-person. I happened to be in the right place at the right time."

Let him insist it was all fortuitous. Others disagree. Last weekend Poitier was one of the five recipients of the 18th annual Kennedy Center Honors, celebrating a lifetime of achievement in the arts. "Well, I guess [the center's trustees] said to themselves that this guy and his body of work—coming when it did, as it did—have some value," Poitier reflects.

Modesty was always one of the qualities Poitier projected best on the screen. He made it seem like a form of strength. His most memorable characters were firm, objective, in control under pressure. It was others who blew their stacks, sputtered and lost their dignity. He stood his ground—way,

perhaps, but never hostile; polite but never subservient; proud but never arrogant.

The record shows that he was the first African American to be nominated for an Oscar as Best Actor (for "The Defiant Ones" in 1958), the first to win one (for "Lilies of the Field" in 1963) and the first to be crowned the No. 1 box office movie draw in the United States and Canada (in 1968). It now seems ages ago, not a mere 28 years, but he was also the first black star to kiss a white actress on the screen (in "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner"), although the embrace was not shown head-on but reflected in the rear-view mirror of a taxicab.

Poitier doesn't pretend to know how any of it came about or why it happened to him, as opposed to another actor. "If you apply reason and logic to this career of mine, you're not going to get very far. You simply won't," he admits. "The journey has been incredible from its beginning. So much of life, it seems to me, is determined by pure randomness."

Poitier and his second wife, former actress Joanna Shimkus, who starred with him in the 1969 film "The Lost Man," live in a two-story co-op on the Upper East Side. But he is zealous about guarding their privacy. When he talks to the press, he prefers the anonymity of a hotel room.

Poitier's speech is marked by carefully measured cadences that suggest both his reflective temperament and his West Indian heritage. The rhythm rarely changes, but as he gets caught up in an idea, he leans progressively forward, so that at one point he is actually hunkered over his knees, his fingers hooked under the arches of his feet. Time has been good to him. There is a residual boyishness in his round cheeks, and his dark eyes throw off a sparkle that must have been read as mischievousness when he was younger. If he is 68, as the books claim, then he is 68 going on 45.

Currently, Poitier is making his 47th film, a still-untilted sequel to his 1967 hit "To Sir With Love." In the original, he played a teacher who took on a class of problem kids in London's East End and taught them tol-



Poitier: "I've been a party to some very interesting films."

erance, the work ethic and good manners. In the sequel, which is being directed by Peter Bogdanovich, the teacher—older, wiser but no less idealistic—comes out of retirement to resume his career at an inner-city school in Chicago.

"It was my idea," Poitier says. "I felt this character, had he stayed at the game, would have matured into quite an impressive individual. I thought it might make an interesting piece of material to have him face the seemingly intractable problems of getting

through the calcification that has taken hold in too many of our inner-city schools today.

Bogdanovich says, "It's a little intimidating directing him, because he really could direct himself. He can play a given moment any number of different ways, unlike some actors I've known. Sidney's a genuine star, not a created one. He's got tremendous integrity."

Portraying the same character a second time has forced Poitier to make other comparisons. "When I was a young man, I was quicker," he admits. "My neurons fired more rapidly. But I figure that's all right, because the character is older and his neurons will have slowed down, too. Of course, I have other trepidations. I don't know of any creative person who doesn't. A lot of my work is instinctive. I look at my past performances and wonder if the fuse is still lit in that place where they came from."

Poitier talks about being "in the closure period of my life," a time when "people begin making preparations for the twilight years." But he looks and acts entirely too robust to be making such statements.

"Well, I am physically O.K.," he concedes. "I'm on my feet. My head is working fairly well. My vital organs are in fairly good shape. My curiosity is the strongest thing about me. Mind you, curiosity has to be fed to survive. I don't want to go to an island in the Caribbean and sit, although I love that area very much."

He has six daughters—four from his first marriage, two from his second—and so far have given him three granddaughters. His first grandson is expected this month. The bloodline continues with its mysterious and unpredictable charge of talent. As Poitier, a man of quiet woodwork, entertains the prospect, it is evident that woodwork has done a lot to keep him youthful.

"I want to understand," he admits. "I want to improve myself. I want to be more in touch with the universe as a whole and the little community in which I live. So I read. I travel. I watch movies. I talk with friends, and I look at things to see what I can see."

41 Nations Enter Race for Oscar

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Forty-one countries have submitted films in hopes of capturing an Oscar nomination for best foreign language film.

Five nominees will be announced Feb. 13 for the 68th annual Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles on March 25, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences said. A record 45 countries submitted films last year, the Academy said.

The films are selected by a jury of filmmakers in each country and submitted to the academy's Foreign Language Film Award Committee. Last year's winner was "Burnt by the Sun" by Russian filmmaker Nikita Mikhalkov.

POSTCARD

Burgers and Memorabilia: The Official All Star Café

By Florence Fabricant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Out came the hamburgers, and Robert Earl beamed. "We're willing to put our burger up against any competitor," said Earl, who has already given the world 29 Planet Hollywoods and will inaugurate the first Official All Star Café, a 650-seat homage to professional sports, in Times Square on Dec. 18.

"The bun is fantastic," Earl said.

"Zabars."

Impressive, perhaps, but hardly in the same league as names like Shaquille O'Neal, Andre Agassi, Wayne Gretzky, Joe Montana and Ken Griffey Jr., his partners in this venture.

With his team of chefs, Earl was making the final decisions on the menu, which

includes burgers 51 different ways. By the time they were presented, he had already sampled the crab dip, fried onion rings and matzo ball soup.

Matzo ball soup? In a sports bar?

"I insisted on it," he said. "It's a personal favorite."

When Earl insists on something, it is likely to happen. This compact, gregarious 46-year-old powerhouse in a flashy tie, whose measured speech is clipped with the inflection of his native London, first envisioned a blockbuster sports restaurant four years ago.

He had already made his fortune with the Hard Rock Café chain, sold it and gone on to open the Planet Hollywood restaurants, high-profile partners like Sylvester Stallone, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Bruce Willis. He was ready for a new concept.

"Music, movies and sport transcend every international barrier," he said. "You can take them into the restaurant environment around the world." But call such places "theme restaurants," and he begs to differ. "If you do an honest tribute that is true to the field you are in, I do not think you can merely call it a theme restaurant," he said.

Sports memorabilia, some of them priceless, like Agassi's ponytail and the first baseball glove worn by O'Neal, are displayed throughout the vast restaurant at 1540 Broadway. Earl described the restaurant as "an arena meets a stadium." It was designed by David Rockwell, who also designed the Planet Hollywoods.

"We will be dedicating the Charlie Sheen Room at the opening," Earl said. "He has one of the finest collections of baseball memorabilia in the world."

WEATHER

Europe									
	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Wind	Humid	Wind	Humid
Algeria	14/27	7/14	C	12/25	10/18	W	12/25	10/18	W
Amsterdam	3/27	2/25	C	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Athens	8/14	2/25	C	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Berlin	3/27	2/25	C	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Bombay	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Buenos Aires	3/27	2/25	C	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Calcutta	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Caracas	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Chennai	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Columbus	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Cuba	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Dallas	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Delhi	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Denver	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Guangzhou	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Hankow	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Hong Kong	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
London	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Los Angeles	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Madras	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Manila	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Medan	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Mumbai	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Nairobi	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
San Francisco	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Singapore	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Taipei	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Tokyo	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Yokohama	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W

Legend: S=sunny, P=partly cloudy, C=cloudy, A=showers, M=thunderstorms, R=rain, S=snow, H=hail, W=wind. All times, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

PEOPLE

NEW YORK police have recovered the Duchess of York's stolen diamond necklace and bracelet and arrested an American baggage handler for the theft from a trans-Atlantic flight, British Airways said Wednesday. The police found the necklace at the home of the arrested man, Gilbert Terrero, 19, and the bracelet in a locker at John F. Kennedy Airport. They are unofficially valued at \$250,000 (\$382,000). Terrero, who works for a leading firm contracted to British Airways, has confessed, a BA spokesman said. The gems were taken from a suitcase belonging to a royal aide as she returned to London from the United States.

The recipient was anything but grateful for the honor: the Literary Review's annual Bad Sex Prize. The prize from the British magazine celebrates the most embarrassing passage describing the act of love in a literary work published this year. The winner is Philip Kerr's "Gridiron," a futuristic thriller, and the sentence that clinched the prize was: "Detaching mind from over-eager gonorrhea and its exquisitely appointed, shadowy lace, he began to make love to her." A clearly irritated Kerr, who sold the film rights for \$1 million, said, "I think it's rather poetic in a way—gonorrhea, which means the horizontal part of a sundial that casts a shadow and enables you to tell the time. It seemed to me that this was a useful word to describe something which we all know what I am talking about."

Danielle Mitterrand, the former French first lady, has donated about 150 pieces of jewelry received from heads of state over the past 15 years for her human rights foundation, France Libertés, said the auctioneer Jacques Tajan. The



WHOOPI ON CAPITOL HILL—Whoopi Goldberg with Senator Edward M. Kennedy at a congressional hearing on proposed cuts in federal programs for children.

items, including a diamond-studded gold bracelet, a matching set of necklace, bracelet, earrings and ring with a diamond-encrusted ribbon motif, and a five-strand pearl necklace, are estimated to be worth \$300,000 to \$400,000.

A representative of Kim Basinger denied that the actress has settled a lawsuit involving her withdrawal from the movie "Boxing Helena." An attorney for Main Line Pictures, the production company that sued her for breach of contract, said a settlement had been reached. A bankruptcy judge has proposed that Basinger pay \$3.8 million to resolve the dispute, but her publicist said she was prepared to go back to court to fight it.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's granddaughter, who

delivered a eulogy at his funeral, has sold the rights to her memoirs to the Alfred A. Knopf company. Noa Ben-Artzi Philoosol, 18, whose book will carry the name Noa Rabin, reportedly received an advance of nearly \$1 million, although the publisher would not confirm that figure. The book is due out in April.

King Juan Carlos I of Spain and former President Jimmy Carter have been awarded the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, created in 1989 and named after the late leader of the Ivory Coast. The director-general of Unesco, Federico Mayor, presented the prize worth about \$50,000 to Juan Carlos and to Carter's son, James Earl Carter 3d.

John Bobbitt has finally signed a property settlement

with his wife, Lorena, the last step before divorce. Next to his signature, Bobbitt sketched a kitchen knife she used to cut off his penis two years ago. The penis was reattached. Lorena Bobbitt signed the property agreement earlier this year, but he stalled. At one point, he brought her candy and flowers, but she refused to see him.

After a bumpy year of bankruptcy and bidding wars, the folks in Rockefeller Center returned to a more traditional pursuit: lighting the towering Christmas tree for the 63d time. A cheer went up from the crowd as some children helped David Rockefeller light the 75-foot (23-meter) tree. They were joined by the models Naomi Campbell, Elle Macpherson, Claudia Schiffer and Christy Turlington.

EUROPE									
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Amsterdam	3/27	2/25	C	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
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Calcutta	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Caracas	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Chennai	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Columbus	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Cuba	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Dallas	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Delhi	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Denver	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Guangzhou	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Hankow	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Hong Kong	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
London	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Los Angeles	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Madras	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Manila	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Medan	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Mumbai	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Nairobi	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
San Francisco	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Singapore	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Taipei	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Tokyo	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W
Yokohama	32/35	25/28	F	10/15	8/12	W	10/15	8/12	W

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